

SOLDIER (BLACK
HAWK
WAR)

DRAWER 9A

BLACK HAWK WAR

71.2009 DEC 04 295

Antebellum Wars

Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

1st Regt. of the

Muster Roll of Captain Abraham Lincoln Company of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Brig. Genl. Samuel Whiteside, mounted and served at the mouth of Fox River May 27th 1862

No.	Name	Rank	When enrolled	Where discharged	Where enrolled	Where discharged	Remarks
1	Abraham Lincoln	Captain	21 st Apr	Sangamon Co.	Mouth of Fox River		
2	Samuel Thompson	1 st Lieut	"	"	"		Resigned the 30 day of Apr.
3	John Branden	2 "	"	"	"		Absent on extra duty
4	John Armstrong	1 Serg.	"	"	"		
5	James B. Anderson	2 "	"	"	"		
6	George W. Foster	3 "	"	"	"		Transferred to a foot company Apr 29
7	Obadiah Morgan	4 "	"	"	"		Absent on furlough
8	Thomas Cook	1 Corp.	"	"	"		
9	John Plaster	2 "	"	"	"		Resigned 21 day of May & served as a private since
10	William H. Berry	3 "	"	"	"		
11	Alexander Trent	4 "	"	"	"		
12	John Cowin	private	"	"	"		Promoted to 3 rd Sergeant in room of G. W. Foster Apr 29
13	John H. Houghton	"	"	"	"		
14	Thomas Pierce	"	"	"	"		
15	Samuel Tilly	"	"	"	"		
16	Henry Hadley	"	"	"	"		
17	Samuel Sutton	"	"	"	"		
18	Calvin Pease	"	"	"	"		
19	Joseph Tilly	"	"	"	"		
20	William Kirkpatrick	"	"	"	"		Promoted from the Rank Apr 30 th
21	Cyrus Elmore	"	"	"	"		
22	Elijah Pierce	"	"	"	"		
23	Lewis W. Farmer	"	"	"	"		
24	Borden Matting	"	"	"	"		
25	Ed. Sullivan	"	"	"	"		
26	Valentine Costa	"	"	"	"		
27	Charles Sullivan	"	"	"	"		
28	James Dimmory	"	"	"	"		
29	Hugh Armstrong	"	"	"	"		Promoted to 1 st Lieutenant Apr 30 th
30	Allen King	"	"	"	"		
31	Joseph Wilson	"	"	"	"		
32	David Rankin	"	"	"	"		Transferred to a foot company May 19 th
33	Urban Alexander	"	"	"	"		
34	Henry Corp	"	"	"	"		
35	Merritt M. Cannon	"	"	"	"		
36	Royal Potter	"	"	"	"		

No	Names	Rank.	enrolled	discharged	Remarks
37	David McPantier	private	21 st April	There discharged	Mouth Fox River
38	Joseph Tochim	"	"	"	"
39	George Warburton	"	"	"	"
40	Evan T. Lamb	"	"	"	"
41	Clasay Barnette	"	"	"	"
42	John McRutledge	"	"	"	"
43	William Corp.	"	"	"	"
44	Uail Musher	"	"	"	"
45	Richard Jones	"	"	"	"
46	Charles Pierce	"	"	"	"
47	James Cummings	"	"	"	"
48	John V. Lane	"	"	"	"
49	Richard Lane	"	"	"	"
50	Royal Clary	"	"	"	"
51	Pleasant Armstrong	"	"	"	"
52	James Yardley	"	"	"	"
53	David Rutledge	"	"	"	"
54	Michael Foster	"	"	"	"
55	John Mounce	"	"	"	"
56	William Tochim	"	"	"	"
57	Isaac Anderson	"	"	"	"
58	William Marshall	"	"	"	"
59	William Cummins	"	"	"	"
60	John Jones	"	"	"	"
61	Travice Blum	"	"	"	"
62	William Foster	"	"	"	"
63	Nathan Drake	"	29 April	"	"
64	Robert S. Plunkett	"	"	"	"
65	William T. Spruce	"	"	"	"
66	William Clary	"	"	"	"
67	Jacob Traucher	"	"	"	"
68	Isaac Gulkin	"	May 19 th	"	"
<p>Certify on honour that this Muster Roll exhibits a true statement of Captain A. Lincoln's company of mounted volunteers of Illinois Militia on this day and that the remarks set opposite the names are accurate and just.</p>					
<p>Abraham Lincoln Capt.</p>					

Capt. Lincoln
4th Regt.

Promoted from the Rank May 2nd

Discharged April 29th about without leave
Discharged April 29th about without leave

Discharged April 29th absent without leave

Transferred to a foot company April 29th

~~Discharged April 29th for the purpose of~~

Promoted from the Rank May 2nd

~~Discharged April 29th for the purpose of~~

State of Illinois, } ss.
Sangamon County.

On this 21st day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace, within and for the county and State aforesaid, Abraham Lincoln, aged 46 years, a resident of Sangamon County in the State of Illinois, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Abraham Lincoln, who was captain of a in the company commanded by Captain in the regiment of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Col. Saml. H. Thompson in the war with the British band of Sacs and other tribes of Indians on our Northwestern frontier in A. D. 1832 known as the "Black Hawk War" - that he volunteered at the state and County expense on or about the 21st day of July 1832 for the term of indefinite time, and continued in actual service in said war for about 40 days, that he has heretofore made application for bounty land, under the act of September 28, 1850, and received a land warrant, No. 52,026, for 40 acres, which he has since located and cannot now return.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the additional bounty land to which he may be entitled under the act approved the 3d day of March, 1855. He also declares, that he has never applied for nor received, under this or any other act of Congress, any bounty land warrant except the one above mentioned.

Abraham Lincoln

WE, Simon Francis and Edward Clark, residents of Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois, upon our oaths, declare that the foregoing declaration was signed and acknowledged by Abraham Lincoln, in our presence; and that we, believe from the appearance and statements of the applicant that he is the identical person he represents himself to be.

Simon Francis
Edward Clark

SWORN to and subscribed before me }
this 21st day of August A. D. 1855 }
Simon Francis Justice Peace.

THE foregoing declaration and affidavit were sworn to and subscribed before me, on the day and year above written; and I certify that I know the affiants to be credible persons; that the claimant is the person he represents himself to be, and that I have no interest in this claim.

GIVEN under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Simon Francis Justice Peace.



State of Illinois, } ss.
Sangamon County,

I, NOAH W. MATHENY, Clerk of the County Court for said County, do hereby certify that Simon Francis Esq., whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, was on the day the same bears date, an acting Justice of the Peace for said County, duly commissioned and qualified, and that as such full faith and credit is due to all his official acts, and that his signature thereto is genuine.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office, at Springfield, in said County, this 21st day of August A. D. 1855

Noah W. Matheny Clerk.

VALUABLE LINCOLN DOCUMENT

Bounty Claim for Services in the Black Hawk War Found. 1894

From the New York Journal: A valuable Lincoln document has just been unearthed in the pension office in Washington by Colonel Dalton, chief of the old war and navy division. It is a bounty land claim, made by the martyred president in 1855, in which he makes application for 160 acres under the law allowing such allotment to all soldiers who served fifteen days or longer in any war previous to the civil struggle. Captain Lincoln, as he was then, received the land for which he asked. The document, which was sworn to by Mr. Lincoln, declares that he served forty days in 1832 as captain of a company in the regiment of Illinois mounted volunteers, commanded by Colonel S. W. Thompson, in the war with the British band of Sacs and other tribes of Indians on the northwestern frontier known as the "Black Hawk war."

A PRIZED RECORD.

The Original Muster Roll of Captain A. Lincoln's Company.

None of the records of the treasury department is more highly prized than the original muster roll of "Captain A. Lincoln's company" in the handwriting of that famous man himself. It was a voluntary company organized by Lincoln in 1832 to serve in the Black Hawk war. Lincoln as an army officer was the same painstaking, careful and orderly man that he was later as president. He kept the muster rolls of his company himself, and nowhere can a neater and more complete account be found. Although more than seventy-five years old now, the roll is wonderfully well preserved. The paper is of poor quality, but the handwriting is still legible and distinct, not a single error having been made in the copy. The record has been bound together along the edges, and where it has been folded constant handling has done considerable damage to it.

The muster roll is in charge of the auditor for the treasury. Quite a fright was given to that official years ago when it was announced that the roll had disappeared. A thorough search failed to reveal it, and it was given up for lost. Later, however, it was found in the desk formerly occupied by a clerk who had been dismissed. The interesting document is headed: "Muster Roll of Captain A. Lincoln's Company of the Fourth Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, Commanded by Brigadier General Samuel Whitesides. Mustered out of service of the United States at the mouth of Fox river May the 27th, 1832."

The roll shows that Abraham Lincoln was the captain and that he was enrolled with the rest of the command on April 21 at Richland, Sangamon county, Ill. At the foot is Lincoln's certificate as to the correctness of the muster roll at the time of muster out. The only other handwriting on the document is that of Nathaniel Buckmaster, inspector and muster officer, certifying to the accuracy of the roll of Lincoln's company. 1905

13.09.



From *Historic Americans*, Elbridge S. Brooks.

CAPTAIN LINCOLN DEFENDING THE INDIAN

"I'll fight you all," said the captain, "one after the other, just as you come. Take it out of me if you can, but you shan't touch this Injun."

Brooks E. S. The True Story 'A. L. Boston 1896 7.135
(also *Historic Americans*)
O. or L.L.

THE BLACKHAWK WAR

CAPT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COMPANY

Mustered into Service April 21, 1832.

Mustered out May 27, 1832.

Captain—Abraham Lincoln.

First Lieutenant—Samuel M. Thompson.

Second Lieutenant—John Brannan. ~~X~~

Sergeants—John Armstrong, George W. Foster ~~X~~

Traviner B. Anderson, Obadiah Morgan.

Corporals—Thomas Comb, William F. Berry, John Plaster, ~~X~~ Alexander Trent.

PRIVATES

Urbin Alexander, 33.
Isaac Anderson, 57
Hugh Armstrong, 29
Pleasant Armstrong, 51
Clardey Barnett, 41
Merritt M. Carman, 35
Royal Clary, 50
William Clary, 66
James Clemment, 47
Henry Cox, 34
William Cox, 43
Valentine Crete, 26
William Cummins, 59
Joseph Dobson, 31
Nathan Drake, 63
Samuel Dutton, 17
Cyrus Elmore, 21
Travice Elmore, 61
John Erwin, 12
Lewis W. Farmer, 23
William Foster, 62
William Green
Isaac Guliher, 68
Henry Hadley, 16
Jacob Heaverer, 67
William Hobiner, 56
Joseph Holmier, 38
John H. Houghton, 13
John Jones, 60
Richard Jones, 45

Allen King, 30
William Kirkpatrick, 20 ~~X~~
Evan T. Lamb, 40
John Y. Lane, 48
Richard Lane, 49 ~~X~~
Thomas Long
William Marshall, 58
Bordry Mathews, 24
Usil Mecker, 44
John Mounce, 55
David M. Pantier, 37
Calvin Pierce, 18
Charles Pierce, 46
Elijah Pierce, 22
Thomas Pierce, 14 ~~X~~
Michael Plaster, 54
Robert S. Plunkett, 64
Royal Potter, 36
David Rankin, 32
David Rutledge, 53
John M. Rutledge, 42
James Simmons, 28
William Sprouce, 65
Charles Sullivan, 27
Eph. Sullivan, 25
Joseph Tibb, 19
Samuel Tibb, 15
George Warburton, 39
James Yardley, 52

NOTE — Arranged alphabetically from Lincoln's original muster roll owned by Frank Stevens author of "The Black Hawk War." The figures after the names are the figures Lincoln used. These are given in the Adjutant General's reports Vol. 9, page 100, eleven officers and 59 privates, making a total of 70, but Mr. Lincoln only lists 68. For some reason the names of William Green and Thomas Long do not appear on Mr. Lincoln's roster. The spelling is that of the Lincoln document and is different from all other lists.

LINCOLN IN BLACK HAWK WAR

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian of Lincoln's Tomb

CAPT. ELIJAH ILES' COMPANY

of Illinois Mounted Volunteers in the service of the United States under the command of Brig.-Gen. H. Atkinson. Abraham Lincoln was Captain of a Company from April 21, 1832, until May 27, 1832, and on that day Captain Elijah Iles' Company was enrolled and Lincoln and six of his men re-enlisted in the Iles Company.

There is a difference between the Adjutant-General's list and the Lincoln autograph list and we give the Lincoln spelling and for easy access they are arranged alphabetically. All are from Sangamon County unless otherwise listed. Capt. Iles' Company was mustered out June 16, 1832. The list is as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| James Alley, Fayette Co., absent, sick. | John Letcher, deserted, June 1, 1832, no horse, no county. |
| Michael Archer, private. | A. Lincoln. |
| A. W. Bell, Macon County. | X Thomas Long, transferred from Lincoln Company. |
| X John Brannan, transferred from Lincoln's Company. | Wm. McAlister, absent with leave. |
| Moses Brents. | John McAlister, no horse. |
| X Benjamin Burch, Sergeant, Lincoln's spelling. | Joseph McCoy. |
| Lewis Churchill. | Hugh McJenkins, Tazewell County. |
| Elbridge Cole, Fayette County, Lincoln record. | Samuel Malugen, Lincoln spelling. |
| John Coventry, Fayette County. | X Zachariah Malugen, Sergeant, Lincoln spelling. |
| William Crow. | John Manley, Macon County, no horse, Lincoln spelling. |
| X Jesse Darrow, Corporal, no horse. | Noah Mason. |
| Samuel B. Dewees, Macon County. | Lorenzo D. Matheny. |
| X G. W. Diamond, Corporal, Fayette Co. | Achilles Morris, <i>see Col 1</i> |
| David Dickinson. | Winston M. Neale, no horse, Lincoln record. |
| Jacob M. Earley, Lincoln spelling. + X | X E. P. Oliphant, appointed Adjutant, May 31, 1832. |
| Jacob E. Bey. | Samuel O'Neil. |
| Asta Esters, sick, Lincoln list. | Joseph Patterson, Fayette County. |
| X G. W. Foster, Corporal, no horse. Transferred from Lincoln Company. | John Paul, Tazewell County. |
| Joseph F. Garret. | William S. Pickerell. |
| John J. Gateley, no horse, Lincoln spelling. | X Thomas Pierce, transferred from Lincoln Company. |
| Miles Ginger, Fayette County. | William L. Petts. |
| X George W. Glasscock, Sergeant. | James Querry, Macon County. |
| John Grafft, Jo Davies County, absent with leave, no horse, Lincoln spelling. | James F. Reid. |
| John Hankins, Fayette County. | X Henry B. Roberts, 2nd Lieutenant, Fayette County. |
| Joseph Hanks, Macon County. | Benjamin Rusk. |
| John Harrington, Fayette County. Absent with leave. | James Rutledge, Morgan Co., absent with leave, no horse. |
| X Jesse M. Harrison, First Lieutenant. | John B. Rutledge, appointed Surgeon, May 31, 1832. |
| James D. Henry, elected Major, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31, 1832. | Presley A. Saunders. |
| G. W. Hickerson, Fayette County. | John Shirley, Fayette County, absent with leave. |
| X Elisha H. Iles, Captain. | John T. Stuart. |
| Henry Johnson, Fayette County. | Jaac Taulgee, Fayette County. |
| John J. Kendall, absent with leave, no horse. | X Alexander F. Trent, Corporal, absent on furlough, no horse, transferred from Lincoln Company. |
| John Keys. | X James A. Ward, Sergeant, Macon County. |
| John Kirkpatrick. | James M. Ward, no horse. |
| X William Kirkpatrick, appointed Quartermaster May 31, 1832. Transferred from Lincoln's Company. | Jefferson Welch, absent with leave, no horse. |
| Jacob Lane, Macon County. | John D. Wright, Macon County. |

Will Senator Summer please call and see me this morning.

April 9, 1864.

A. Lincoln, 251 F Street.

Not in standard Lincoln publications.

Nov. 4, 1839.

Legal Document, signed twice Stuart & Lincoln, and once A. Lincoln, three pages:

Bill of complaint in Neff, Wanton & Co., vs. Josiah Francis, of Francis Brothers, editors of the State Journal. Original in the Leland Collection.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor,
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 474

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May 9, 1938

LINCOLN'S ASSOCIATES IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR

Abraham Lincoln was enrolled for service in the Black Hawk War at Richland, Illinois, on April 21, 1832.

The personnel of the three companies of men with whom he was associated and the time he served in each company is made available through copies of the three muster rolls which follow.

CAPT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COMPANY

Of 4th Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whitesides. Mustered out of service of the United States at the mouth of Fox River, May 27, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence
Captain	
Abraham Lincoln	Sangamon Co.
First Lieutenant	
Samuel M. Thompson	Sangamon Co.
Second Lieutenant	
John Brannon	Sangamon Co.
Sergeants	
John Armstrong	Sangamon Co.
Tavner B. Anderson	Sangamon Co.
George W. Foster	Sangamon Co.
Obediah Morgan	Sangamon Co.
Corporals	
Thomas Comb	Sangamon Co.
John Plasters	Sangamon Co.
William F. Berry	Sangamon Co.
Alexander Trent	Sangamon Co.
Privates	
Alexander, Urbin	Sangamon Co.
Armstrong, Hugh	Sangamon Co.
Armstrong, Pleasant	Sangamon Co.
Anderson, Isaac	Sangamon Co.
Barnette, Clardey	Sangamon Co.
Crete, Valentine	Sangamon Co.
Cox, Henry	Sangamon Co.
Cox, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
Clemment, James	Richland
Clary, Royal	Sangamon Co.
Cummins, William	Sangamon Co.
Clary, William	Sangamon Co.
Carman, Merritt M.	Sangamon Co.
Dutton, Samuel	Sangamon Co.
Dobson, Joseph	Sangamon Co.
Drake, Nathan	Beardstown
Erwin, John	Sangamon Co.
Elmore, Cyrus	Sangamon Co.
Elmore, Travice	Sangamon Co.
Farmer, Lewis W.	Sangamon Co.
Foster, William	Sangamon Co.
Green, William	Sangamon Co.
Gulihier, Isaac	Dixon's Ferry
Houghton, John H.	Sangamon Co.
Hadley, Henry	Sangamon Co.
Holmier, Joseph	Sangamon Co.
Hoheimer, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
Heaverer, Jacob	Sangamon Co.
Jones, Richard	Sangamon Co.
Jones, John	Sangamon Co.
Kirkpatrick, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
King, Allen	Sangamon Co.
Lamb, Evan T.	Sangamon Co.
Lane, John Y.	Sangamon Co.
Lane, Richard	Sangamon Co.
Long, Thomas	Sangamon Co.
Mathews, Bordry	Sangamon Co.
Meeker, Usil	Sangamon Co.

Mounce, John	Sangamon Co.
Marshall, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
Pierce, Thomas	Sangamon Co.
Pierce, Calvin	Sangamon Co.
Pierce, Elijah	Sangamon Co.
Patter, Royal	Sangamon Co.
Pantier, David M.	Sangamon Co.
Pierce, Charles	Sangamon Co.
Plaster, Michael	Sangamon Co.
Plunkett, Robert S.	Sangamon Co.
Rankin, David	Sangamon Co.
Rutledge, John M.	Sangamon Co.
Rutledge, David	Sangamon Co.
Sullivan, Eph	Sangamon Co.
Sullivan, Charles	Sangamon Co.
Simmons, James	Sangamon Co.
Sprouce, Wm. T.	Sangamon Co.
Tebb, Samuel	Sangamon Co.
Tibb, Joseph	Sangamon Co.
Warburton, George	Sangamon Co.
Yardley, James	Sangamon Co.

CAPT. ALEXANDER WHITE'S COMPANY

Of Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the order of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and served from May 26 to June 15, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence
Captain	
Alexander White	(Residence not given)
First Lieutenant	
Tolbert Shipley	
Sergeants	
Ebenezer Higgins	
John Waggoner	
Ent. Perkins	
John O. Smith	
Corporals	
Hugh Wilson	
William Wallace	
Amzi Doolittle	
Privates	
Atherton, John R.	
Brewer, Thomas	
Buchanan, George	
Bradley, Hezekiah P.	
Cash, William	
Clark, Johnson, Sr.	
Clark, Johnson, Jr.	
Compton, Jacob	
Driskel, Riley	
Franklin, Wm. E.	
Forrest, John M.	
Goodwin, Samuel	
Hibbert, Davidson	
Higgins, William	
Higgerson, Elisha	
Hickerson, Wm. D.	
Kenedy, Mathase	
Lincoln, Abraham	
Maffett, John	
Middleton, George	
Marfett, James	
Moore, Abraham	
McKee, John	
Mutchler, Benjamin	
Owens, Joshua	
Owens, Thomas H.	
Perkins, Wm. G.	
Perkins, Andrew H.	
Sailors, William	

Spillman, Hezekiah	(Residence not given)
Stephens, Isaac	
Turner, Andrew	
Thompson, Daniel	
Willis, James	
White, Hugh	
White, Edward	
Wilson, James	
Wilson, Thomas	

CAPT. JACOB M. EARLEY'S COMPANY

Of Mounted Volunteers, Mustered out of the service of the United States by order of Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, U. S. Army, on White Water River of Rock River, July 10, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence
Captain	
Jacob M. Earley	Sangamon Co.
First Lieutenant	
G. W. Glasscock	Sangamon Co.
Second Lieutenant	
B. D. Rusk	Sangamon Co.
Sergeants	
Zachariah Malugin	Sangamon Co.
Noah Mason	Sangamon Co.
Jacob Eby	Sangamon Co.
W. M. Neale	Sangamon Co.
Corporals	
R. M. Wyatt	Madison Co.
M. H. Brentz	Sangamon Co.
William Crow	Sangamon Co.
Henry Johnson	Fayette Co.
Privates	
Bailey, David	Tazewell Co.
Baker, John	Tazewell Co.
Brewer, John	Sangamon Co.
Climon, James	Vermilion Co.
Darrow, Jesse	Sangamon Co.
Fanchier, G. B.	Coles Co.
Gilbert, R. J.	Coles Co.
Henry, James D.	Sangamon Co.
Hubbard, G. S.	Vermilion Co.
Harrison, George	Vermilion Co.
Harrington, John	Fayette Co.
Johnston, John D.	Coles Co.
Lincoln, A.	Sangamon Co.
Loveless, J. R.	Sangamon Co.
Morris, Achilles	Sangamon Co.
McJenkins, Hugh	Tazewell Co.
Matheny, L. D.	Sangamon Co.
McCoy, Joseph	Sangamon Co.
McGarey, Hugh	Sangamon Co.
McGarey, Harrison	Sangamon Co.
McRoberts, Samuel	Vermilion Co.
Neal, Samuel O.	Sangamon Co.
Paul, John	Sangamon Co.
Pickrel, Wm. S.	Sangamon Co.
Potts, Wm. L.	Sangamon Co.
Pickrel, B. F.	Sangamon Co.
Reed, James	Morgan Co.
Stephenson, John L.	Sangamon Co.
Smith, Adam	Sangamon Co.
Strawbridge, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
Stout, George	Sangamon Co.
Spencer, Roswell	R'k Island Co.
Stuart, John T.	Sangamon Co.
Warrick, Montgom'y	Sangamon Co.
Warrick, John C.	Sangamon Co.
Rutledge, James	Morgan Co.

Note.—William Green and Thomas Long served in Lincoln's company.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 475

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May 16, 1938

LINCOLN'S ASSOCIATES IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR

(Continued)

There are few periods in Lincoln's life which have been so open to controversy as the weeks which Lincoln spent in the Black Hawk War. This fact has been especially true with respect to the identity of the companies with which he was associated. This copy of *Lincoln Lore*, continuing the number of last week, attempts to clarify some of these difficulties.

It would appear from the official reports that Lincoln served in Capt. White's company from May 26 to June 15, but the fact is he served but one day. The day after he enlisted in White's company he evidently withdrew and joined the company of Captain Elijah Iles, as his time of service here begins on May 27 and continues to June 16. It is quite evident that he could not have been serving in two companies at the same time.

CAPT. ELIJAH ILES' COMPANY

Called into service by the Governor of Illinois and served from May 27 to June 16, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence
Lieutenant Colonel	
Henry, James D.	Sangamon Co.
Captain	
Iles, Elijah	Sangamon Co.
First Lieutenant	
Harrison, Jesse W.	Sangamon Co.
Second Lieutenant	
Roberts, Henry B.	Sangamon Co.
Sergeants	
Burch, Benjamin	Sangamon Co.
Glasscock, George W.	Sangamon Co.
Malugen, Zachariah	Sangamon Co.
Ward, James A.	Sangamon Co.
Corporals	
Darrow, Jesse	Sangamon Co.
Diamond, G. W.	Fayette Co.
Foster, G. W.	Sangamon Co.
Trent, Alexander F.	Sangamon Co.
Adjutant	
Oliphant, E. P.	Sangamon Co.
Privates	
Alley, James	Fayette Co.
Archer, Michael	Sangamon Co.
Bell, A. W.	Macon Co.
Brannan, John	Sangamon Co.
Brents, Moses	Sangamon Co.
Churchill, Lewis	Sangamon Co.
Cole, Elbridge	Fayette Co.
Coventry, John	Fayette Co.
Crow, William	Sangamon Co.
Deweese, Samuel B.	Macon Co.
Dickinson, David	Sangamon Co.
Earley, Jacob M.	Sangamon Co.
Bey, Jacob E.	Sangamon Co.
Esters, Asta	Sangamon Co.

Garret, Joseph F.	Sangamon Co.
Gateley, John J.	Sangamon Co.
Ginger, Miles	Fayette Co.
Grafft, John	Jo Davies Co.
Hankins, John	Fayette Co.
Hanks, Joseph	Macon Co.
Harrington, John	Fayette Co.
Hickerson, G. W.	Fayette Co.
Johnson, Henry	Fayette Co.
Kendall, John J.	Sangamon Co.
Keys, John	Sangamon Co.
Kirkpatrick, John	Sangamon Co.
Kirkpatrick, William	Sangamon Co.
Lane, Jacob	Macon Co.
Letcher, John	No county
Lincoln, Abraham	Sangamon Co.
Long, Thomas	Sangamon Co.
McAlister, Wm.	Sangamon Co.
McAlister, John	Sangamon Co.
McCoy, Joseph	Sangamon Co.
McJenkins, Hugh	Tazewell Co.
Malugen, Samuel	Sangamon Co.
Manley, John	Macon Co.
Mason, Noah	Sangamon Co.
Matheny, Lorenzo D.	Sangamon Co.
Morris, Achilles	Sangamon Co.
Neale, Winston M.	Sangamon Co.
O'Neil, Samuel	Sangamon Co.
Patterson, Joseph	Fayette Co.
Paul, John	Tazewell Co.
Pickerell, William S.	Sangamon Co.
Pierce, Thomas	Sangamon Co.
Potts, William L.	Sangamon Co.
Querry, James	Macon Co.
Reid, James F.	Sangamon Co.
Rusk, Benjamin	Sangamon Co.
Rutledge, James	Morgan Co.
Rutledge, John B.	Sangamon Co.
Saunders, Presley A.	Sangamon Co.
Shirley, John	Fayette Co.
Stuart, John T.	Sangamon Co.
Taulgee, Isaac	Fayette Co.
Ward, James M.	Sangamon Co.
Welch, Jefferson	Sangamon Co.
Wright, John D.	Macon Co.

There has been much speculation as to the acreage and location of the land which Lincoln received for his Black Hawk War service. An article prepared by Dr. H. E. Pratt on the administration of Abraham Lincoln's estate reveals that the inventory listed "forty acres in Tama County, Iowa, acquired in 1854 under an Act of Congress of 1850 providing bounties to participants in the Black Hawk War" also "patent to 120 acres more for services in the same war was issued to him in 1860. This land Lincoln located in Crawford County, Iowa, six miles northwest of Denison, the county seat."

A document referring to the last tract is herewith submitted.

"The United States Of America.
"To All Whom These Presents Shall
Come, Greeting:

"Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855, entitled An Act, in addition to certain Acts, Granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military services of the United States, There has been deposited in the General Land Office, Warrant No. 68645, for 120 acres of land in favor of Abraham Lincoln, Captain Illinois Militia, Black Hawk War, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the east half of the northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in Township eighty-four, north of Range thirty-nine west, in the district of Lands subject to sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa, containing one hundred and twenty-acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, the said tract having been located by the said Abraham Lincoln . . ."

"In Testimony, whereof, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereto affixed.

"(Seal)

"Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-fifth.

"By the President: James Buchanan.

"By J. B. Leonard, Sec.

"G. W. Granger, Recorder of the General Land Office.

"Recorded vol. 468, page 53."

How closely Lincoln was associated with Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, and Robert Anderson while he was serving in the Black Hawk War is a question which has often been discussed. With reference to the contact between Lincoln and Anderson, Lincoln, himself, had made testimony that it was Anderson as a young lieutenant who mustered him into service.

Mrs. Davis, in her memoir of her husband, states that Jefferson Davis as a young lieutenant, administered the oath to Lincoln when he enlisted. This statement is not so well confirmed but it does seem that if Lincoln would remember Anderson he would not forget Jefferson Davis. While it is known that Lieutenant Jefferson Davis did administer the oath to some recruits, it apparently lacks confirmation that Lincoln was one of them.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 878

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

February 4, 1946

CAPTAIN LINCOLN RETURNS FROM WAR

The difficulties between the western settlers and the Indians in 1832 might be classified as little more than a skirmish, but it is usually referred to as the Black Hawk War. Abraham Lincoln participated in the hostilities as an enlisted man and was chosen captain of a company of Sangamon County volunteers. He reenlisted twice during the contest and although he saw no active participation against the Redskins he remained with the troupes until finally they were mustered out.

Lincoln was released from the army on July 10, 1832 at the mouth of White Water River in what is now the state of Wisconsin. Inasmuch as he was attached to a mounted company the question of transportation homeward apparently did not bother him so he planned to leave with his associates in a body the following morning after receiving his discharge notice. That very night however Lincoln and a friend named George Harrison had their horses stolen and found themselves without mounts. Possibly they were able to thumb rides with more fortunate veterans by some kind of a cooperative agreement whereby they alternately occupied the saddles as the two hundred miles to Peoria, Ill., seems to have been made in about four days.

On July 15th Lincoln and Harrison purchased a canoe at Peoria and for two days slowly made their way down the Illinois River as far as Havana. Here they sold the canoe and on July 17 started across country afoot probably arriving at New Salem a day or two later.

There was no special committee at New Salem to greet Lincoln upon his return from the war, and certainly no home with a greeting over its door "Welcome home Abe." It is doubtful if there was any specific place in New Salem which he could call his home. More painful however, than the loneliness he must have experienced, was the possibly unintentional frustrating during his absence of his plans to gain political recognition.

Although in the spring of 1832 Lincoln had been in Illinois but two years and for only six months of this period a resident at New Salem, just before the war broke he had announced as a candidate for representative from Sangamon County in the Illinois Legislature. It would be expected that his military service would help his candidacy and many biographies have implied it did, but in Lincoln's case just the reverse was true.

Possibly the first important fact that Lincoln learned after reaching New Salem at the close of the war was the omission of his name from a list in the Sangamon Journal featuring the candidates for the legislation who were in the military service. The announcement apparently printed as an apology to Mr. Lincoln appeared in the Sangamon Journal for July 19, 1832. It follows:

"Some weeks ago, May 3, we gave a list of those candidates of this county (omitting by accident the name of Captain Lincoln, of New Salem) who were on the frontier periling their lives in the service of their country."

This notice could not have been of much assistance to him at so late a date as the election was a little more than two weeks away. The shortness of time before the election gave him little opportunity to canvass the people. It is not surprising that he failed to poll a sufficient number of votes to become elected and in after years he referred to this experience as the only time he was ever defeated by a vote of the people.

Here we have a picture of a returned soldier twenty-three years old with no job waiting for him, rejected at the polls and undecided what was before him. In this attitude of mind Lincoln made this interesting observation written in his own words in the third person:

"He studied what he should do—thought of learning the blacksmith trade—thought of trying to study law—rather thought he could not succeed at that without a better education."

It also appears that thousands of returning young soldiers are reacting identically as Lincoln did. As has been suggested he had decided to enter the political arena before he went off to war. In the meantime he had come in contact with men who encouraged him to better prepare himself for whatever he might undertake and the thought of blacksmithing was dismissed in order that he might give himself to study in preparation for the profession of law. Not all of the young men now crowding our colleges are merely continuing their college courses interrupted by war but great numbers of them who years ago were satisfied with merely a high school diploma, are for the first time planning courses in higher education.

As we look back on the career of Abraham Lincoln we feel very thankful that the reverses indirectly brought about by his war service brought him to the realization of the need of better preparation before he launched out into the field of politics via the profession of law which has been the vehicle which has assisted so many successful statesmen to reach their objectives. For five years Lincoln pursued his self conducted course of study before he felt he was qualified to apply for a permit to practice law.

The experience of Abraham Lincoln returning from the war at twenty-three years of age with no position waiting for him, and poorly prepared to enter any profession that demanded a specific course of training should serve as a source of inspiration for the young men of today. He did not hesitate to use up five more years of his life in preparation before he felt he was qualified to start his life's task which eventually culminated in saving the union.

DESPITE HIS JOKES

Abe Good Soldier— Honest!

Abraham Lincoln was a much better soldier than he admitted or historians ever chronicled, according to Col. Mark Plaisted, information chief of the Illinois National Guard.

The Civil War president would sometimes humorously compare his Black Hawk War experiences with the military careers of his generals, usually to provoke a hearty laugh or to ease tension during a heated conference.

HIS FAMOUS COMMAND

In an article appearing in the February issue of The National Guardsman magazine, official monthly of the National Guard Assn., Col. Plaisted recounts one such anecdote used by Lincoln.

The President told his listeners that once as a militia captain he forgot the proper command which would guide his company through a small fence gate.

He said he solved his problem by ordering: "This company will break ranks for two minutes and form again on the other side of the fence."

SERVED 3 HITCHES

Plaisted's article, based on more than six months' research among old records, discloses that the young Lincoln re-enlisted twice after serving his first "hitch" of 30 days in the Illinois militia during the summer of 1832.

When Gov. John Reynolds called for 30-day volunteers to repel the marauding Sauk and Fox tribe groups who were killing settlers and burning farmhouses in the northwest section of the state, young Abe joined up with 73 neighbors from the New Salem district.

He was elected captain and marched his command to Beardstown to be sworn in.

The article quotes a contemporary who described Lincoln's company as "the hardest bunch of scoundrels I've ever seen," difficult to impress with the necessity for military discipline.

Little-known records, Plaisted writes, show that Lincoln took his soldiering seriously, and earned the loyalty of his men by his wit and physical prowess.

PURSUED BLACK HAWK

When his unit was discharged, without seeing any warfare, Abe promptly re-enlisted as a private in Elijah Iles' Independent Company, a small select band. The unit scoured

the woods from Ottawa to Galena. They were released after 20 days' duty.

Lincoln then joined Jacob M. Early's company for service as a scout, working in advance of the main army which set out on the final pursuit of Black Hawk.

After Early's unit was mustered out because supplies failed to arrive, Lincoln journeyed back to New Salem. He was barefoot most of the way because his boots had worn out.

The federal government rewarded the Black Hawk veterans 20 years later. Lincoln received two land warrants totaling 160 acres in Iowa and Illinois, which he owned until his death.

Abe Entered Indian War As Captain, Left a Private

WASHINGTON (AP) — A little known facet of the military life of Abraham Lincoln: he entered the Black Hawk War a captain and left it a private.

Muster rolls preserved in the National Archives here disclose this. The Black Hawk War was the last major war with the Indians for the upper Mississippi Valley.

Records of the Illinois Militia, which later became a part of the National Guard, show that Lincoln was one of 68 volunteers enlisted from Richland, Sangamon County, April 21, 1832.

It was the custom at that time to allow the men to elect their own commanding officer by lining up behind the man of their choice. Lincoln's friends shoved him out

in front, and three fourths of the men lined up behind him.

Lincoln's company, a part of the 4th Regiment of the Illinois Mounted Infantry, was mustered out of service May 27, 1832.

But Chief Black Hawk and his followers still had not been defeated, the governor led with the volunteers to sign up for 21 more days. Lincoln was among those who responded, and served as a private. And that was his rank when the fighting ended.

Feb. 12, 1960

Lincoln the Soldier

If Abraham Lincoln's military career during the Black Hawk Indian War in 1832 was unmarked by valor in battle or distinguished service of any kind, it did have some unusual aspects.

For one thing, the 23-year-old future President began his military service as a company captain and ended it as a private. And instead of killing hostile Indians in the war, he actually saved the life of the only redskin ever to be threatened with attack by the men of his company.

The Black Hawk War could hardly be called a war, as the term is known in this Atomic Age. It lasted only about 15 weeks, and consisted mostly of skirmishes with constantly retreating Indians who on several occasions tried in vain to surrender. But, along with Lincoln, the roster of officers engaged in the war included men who were destined to go down in history for their actions in the years to come.

One of these was Jefferson Davis, a lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, but later to become president of the Confederacy. Another was Zachary Taylor, a colonel of troops fighting Chief Black Hawk and in 1848 elected President of the United States.

▲ ▲ ▲

Lincoln enlisted April 24, 1832, at New Salem, Illinois, and served a total of about 80 days. He was chosen captain of a company of volunteers in an election in which his opponent was a sawmill owner named Kilpatrick, who once had cheated Lincoln out of \$2. This fact was generally known among the men, and may have been a strong factor in making Lincoln their choice by a two-to-one vote.

His reaction to being elected captain is shown in a letter he wrote to a friend more than 15 years later. "I was elected a Captain of Volunteers," he wrote, "a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

But Lincoln's service as a company captain was not without trouble. He had several brushes with the military brass. On one occasion he shot off a pistol in camp, for which his sword was taken away and he was placed under arrest for one day. Later, some of his men raided

supplies meant for the officers and after a rowdy night all too plainly showed the effects the next morning. For this, Lincoln was forced to carry a wooden sword for two days.

It was while he was a Captain of Volunteers that he gave the order which has been told about in story from generation to generation since. Stumped when he was unable to think of the proper command to get his company through a gate endwise, Lincoln said: "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

An old Indian wandered into camp one morning, carrying a military pass which identified him as friendly. But Lincoln's men rushed at the redskin, apparently determined to kill him, pass or no pass. Lincoln successfully defended the Indian, offering to fight any man who tried to harm the aged visitor.

The company never saw a hostile Indian during the entire time it existed as a unit. It did have a bad scare one night, when something frightened the horses and they broke loose and stampeded through the camp. Battle lines were hastily formed and some wild shots were fired at imaginary Indians, but no real savages showed up to replace the ones that existed in the minds of the men.

When the company was disbanded as a unit, Lincoln reenlisted as a private, which he remained for the rest of his Army service. He never saw any actual fighting, but he did get to see quite a lot of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin before he was mustered out.

▲ ▲ ▲

Discharge from the service brought more trouble. Lincoln's horse was stolen near what is now Whitewater, Wisconsin, and he was forced to walk as far as Peoria, Illinois, on his journey home, except for short rides on mounts of others who wanted to stretch their legs by walking for a while.

Some indication of how Lincoln made out financially during his Army service is found in a paymaster's receipt roll now in the National Archives. It shows that Lincoln earned \$26.15 during the first three weeks of his reenlistment as a private, but this figure includes base pay of \$6.66 a month plus allowances for travel and for supplying his own horse and arms.

That Lincoln took no great pride in his part in the Black Hawk War is shown in a speech he made in Congress in 1848, when Lewis Cass, another Black Hawk veteran, was a candidate for President.

"If General Cass went in advance of me in picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions," Lincoln said. "If he saw any live, fighting Indians, it was more than I did. . . . Although I never fainted for loss of blood, I can truly say that I was often very hungry."

BERT REICHERT

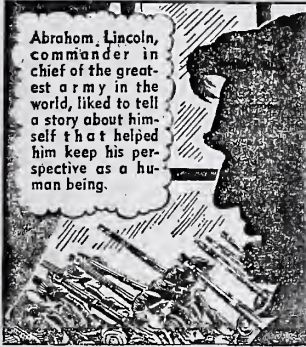
Vignettes of Lincoln

Illustrated Incidents in Life of Honest Abe,

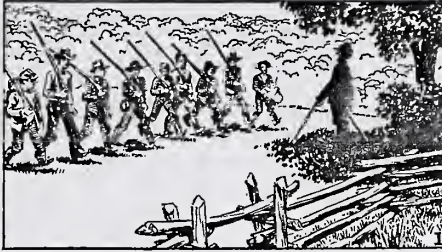
Born 152 Years Ago Sunday

When Capt. Abe Made Military History

Chicago Daily News
Chicago, Ill.
2/10/61



Abraham Lincoln, commander in chief of the greatest army in the world, liked to tell a story about himself that helped him keep his perspective as a human being.

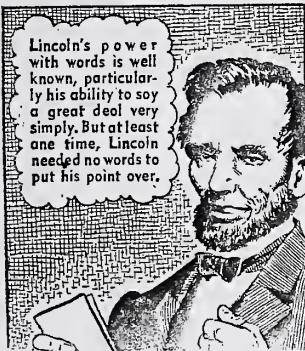


As captain of a company during the Black Hawk War in 1832, Lincoln was leading his men in a line across a field. They came to a fence with a narrow gate. He couldn't remember the proper command for getting his men "endwise," Lincoln recalled. So he ordered:



"This company is dismissed for two minutes—when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

One Look Worth a Thousand Words



Lincoln's power with words is well known, particularly his ability to say a great deal very simply. But at least one time, Lincoln needed no words to put his point over.

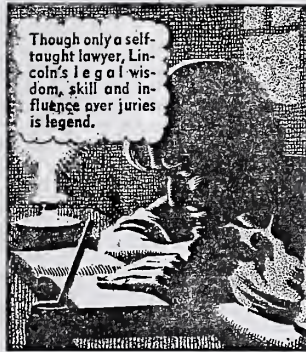


During Lincoln's early electioneering days in Illinois, he and his fellow party members were attacked at a rally by a demagogue. Lincoln stood by patiently while he was charged with being an aristocrat and manufacturing lord.



Then going to the platform, he pulled open the speaker's coat. The contrast between the man's ruffled shirt, gold watch, chain and seals and Lincoln's rough attire was immediately apparent.

Friendly Persuasion—Legal Style



Though only a self-taught lawyer, Lincoln's legal wisdom, skill and influence over juries is legend.

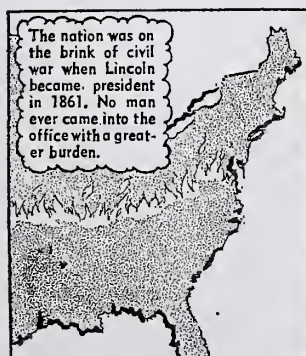


In one case he represented a man who had sold a team of oxen to two young brothers. They later refused to pay, claiming immunity as minors. "Legally," their case was solid. Lincoln admitted this and, surprisingly, did not criticize the boys. Instead, he attacked the jury.



A verdict freeing the boys from their promise would be harmful to them, Lincoln argued. The jury had no right to allow them to begin life with this stain on their characters. When he was finished, everyone, including the boys, was in favor of their paying the debt.

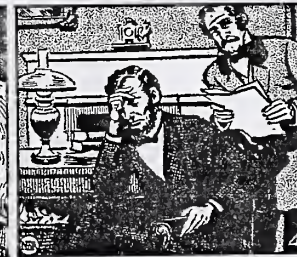
Too Bad He Couldn't Have Been on TV



The nation was on the brink of civil war when Lincoln became president in 1861. No man ever came into the office with a greater burden.



As if this grave problem were not enough, he was literally besieged with office seekers for vacant Democratic positions. Men even swarmed into the White House, thrusting their credentials at the patient man. Only his humor—which was sometimes bitter—helped Lincoln keep his balance.



A senator found Lincoln in worried thought one day. "Bad news from Fort Sumter?" he asked. "No," replied Lincoln sardonically. "It's the post office at Jonesville, Mo."

Lincoln Arrested Twice in 80 Days During Army Duty Against Indians

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — Young Abe Lincoln was just beginning to make a name for himself in New Salem when he decided to see what soldiering was all about.

The small Illinois community was stirred by the war against Black Hawk, leader of the Sauk and Fox Indians, in the territory along the Mississippi River in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Lincoln, just then out of a job and with no family or other commitments, enlisted in the Illinois militia, a somewhat loose military organization that took all males between the ages of 18 and 45. The militiamen, as was the custom of the time, supplied their own weapons and elected their own officers.

Young Abe was elected captain of the unit.

His new job was not an easy one. Being the commander and the best wrestler around — or so his men boasted — Lincoln had to wrestle with another man to decide whether his or another company would camp on a certain piece of ground.

Amid the outraged cries of his comrades, Lincoln was quickly tossed for two straight falls, and he and his grumbling men had to seek a new place to spread their tents.

Men 'Rebellious

But, Lincoln did learn something about handling men while he served with the army. His Illinois men were a highly independent bunch. One time — so the story is told — Lincoln had them drawn up in a ragged line. When he gave his first order a soldier in a back rank told him in no uncertain terms just where to go.

If Captain Lincoln failed to have the necessary military bearing he did make up for it with a quick mind. One sunny day as he marched his men toward a narrow gate, he couldn't recall the proper command.

Somewhat flustered, the future President turned to the men with a quick order: "Halt. This company will break ranks and reform immediately on the other side of that gate."

For the most part the life was one of boredom. Looking for en-

son, who himself had a date with history at Fort Sumter in 1861.

Lincoln's new company failed to see any fighting against the warriors of Black Hawk, and the closest he came to any shooting was a burial detail for several soldiers killed earlier.

Lincoln spent the last days of his enlistment in a futile search for Indians in the swamps around

Lake Koshkonong in southern Wisconsin.

When he was finally mustered out, he discovered some Wisconsin citizen had stolen his horse and the future President was forced to hitch a ride home.

When the army paymaster finally arrived in Springfield some six months later, Lincoln received \$125 for his 80 days of service.

Indiana Lincoln Foundation Eyes 'Little Williamsburg'

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The Indiana Lincoln Foundation hopes to create a "Little Williamsburg" adjacent to the new Lincoln Boyhood Memorial in Spencer County.

The group so far has raised about \$22,000 to be used for construction of "an educationally useful" building or buildings near the site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home in Southern Indiana.

Now that the federal government has gotten into the Indiana Lincoln observance movement to the extent of a million dollars, the state group expects to utilize its funds to provide housing facilities for visiting groups of students.

Roy T. Combs, former state auditor, who is president of the foundations, said: "We feel we should be able to develop something on the order of Williamsburg, Va."

"The entrance of the National Park Service into our Indiana plan will enable a much expanded program," he said.

No Opening Date Set

Combs said no date for opening of the Lincoln Boyhood Memorial has been set in talks previously with federal officials—in fact the bill creating the park is not yet signed. However, President Kennedy has scheduled a signing ceremony for Feb. 19, and federal

park officials have said they will start preliminary work within 60 days.

"Our plan is to ask President Kennedy to dedicate the park," Combs explained. "The dedication may come yet this year."

Combs said also that offices of the Indiana Lincoln Foundation will be moved from Indianapolis to the Lincoln City area, where Thomas Lincoln and his son Abe once farmed.

Governor Not Sure

Combs said that Governor Welsh has not yet said definitely that he will be in Washington Feb. 19 for the signing ceremony. However, Combs and another foundation director, William A. Koch of Santa Claus will make a trip to the White House for the event.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., also will attend. Hartke returned to Indiana today to speak at a Lincoln Day event at the site of Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave in what now is Lincoln State Park. Combs also will speak.

The National Park Service is to take over only a portion of the state-owned land, and the foundation expects to utilize some of the adjacent property for housing and eating facilities to accommodate visitors.

Why Did Lincoln Claim Iowa Site?

By Richard Osterholm
World-Herald Staff Member

Denison, Ia. — Historians never tire of piecing together events and incidents in Abraham Lincoln's life.

Sometimes few clues light the passageway to the past.

An example is a 120-acre farm seven miles northwest of this Crawford County community.

Mr. Lincoln sought title to the tract in December, 1859, from the Federal Government for his service as a captain of a company of Illinois militia in the Black Hawk War of 1832.

Records at the Crawford County Courthouse show that Mr. Lincoln claimed the land under Warrant No. 68645. His patent was issued by President James Buchanan on September 20, 1860.

For students of Lincoln, the farm still poses some questions.

Did Mr. Lincoln ever visit the farm? Why did he choose an Iowa farm as a bonus for his war service?

Dr. Wayne Temple, head of the History Department

at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., and an authority on the Civil War President, said that answers to these questions "can only be speculative."

"The only thing we are sure of is that it was the only farm Mr. Lincoln ever owned," said Dr. Temple.

"He had a technical interest in his father's farm in Cole's County, Illinois, but he did not own it."

Many have tried to tie Lincoln's application for the land grant to a visit he made to Council Bluffs in August, 1859.

But there are no facts to support such a theory, according to Dr. Temple.

"He may have found Iowa to his liking during the Council Bluffs visit but we don't know that this is the case," said Dr. Temple.

"We do know that Federal land in Illinois was practically gone when Mr. Lincoln applied for a grant so as a second choice, he apparently decided on Iowa."

"It was a practice, where mustering-out bounty land was involved, to have applicants look at land maps and make their choice."

"But bear in mind, Mr. Lincoln waited 27 years after he was mustered out to make his application. Why he waited so long, no one knows."

Dr. Temple said there is no evidence that Mr. Lincoln ever visited the farm "although he was in Iowa twice campaigning."

"Taxes on the farm were paid each year by a friend of Mr. Lincoln's who lived in Iowa," said Dr. Temple.

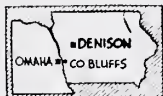
The farm was sold in 1892 by Mr. Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who then was Ambassador to England, to Henry Edwards of Crawford County for 13 hundred dollars.

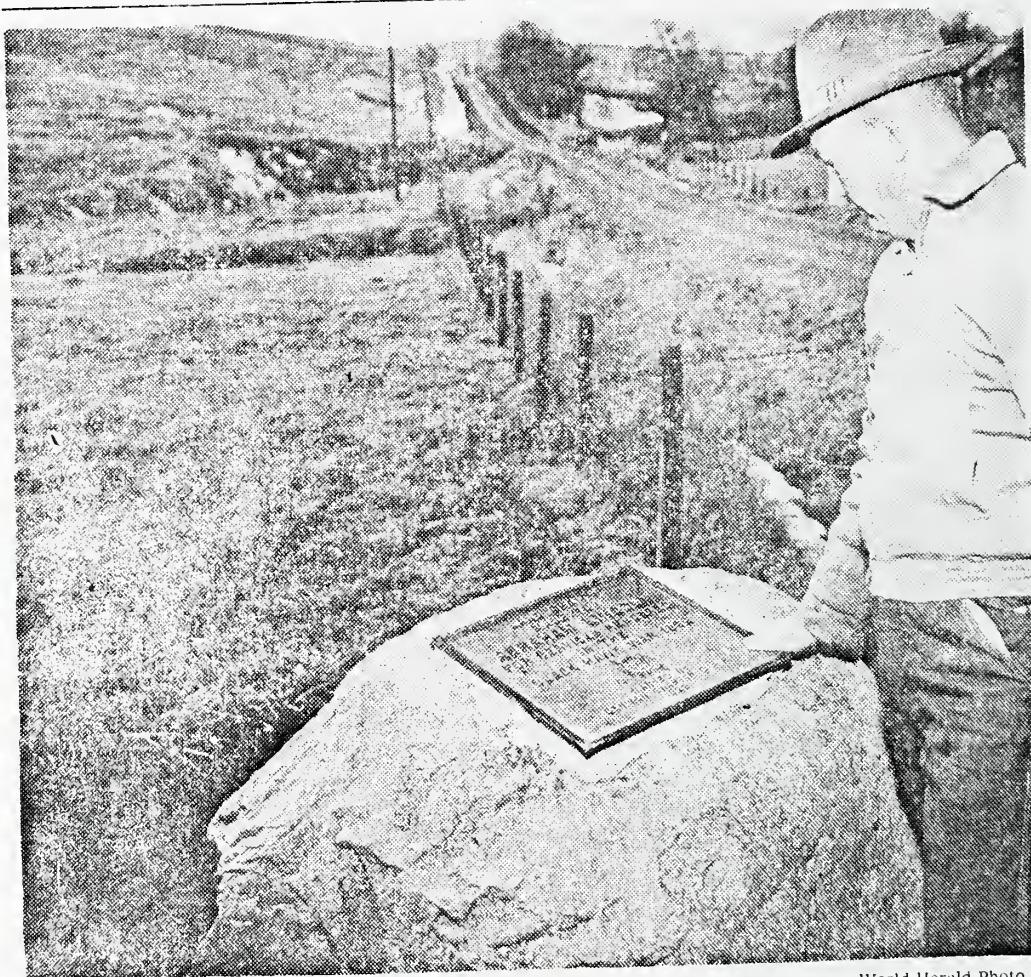
Today, the farm is in 40-acre tracts. Owners include John Hansen, Mrs. Martin Hansen and Karl Reichert.

A large boulder marks the northeast boundary of the farm. On it is a bronze plaque, placed by the Denison Chapter of the DAR, noting that Mr. Lincoln once owned the tract.

"Every once in a while somebody stops to read the inscription," said John Hansen.

"Sometimes, they bow their heads."

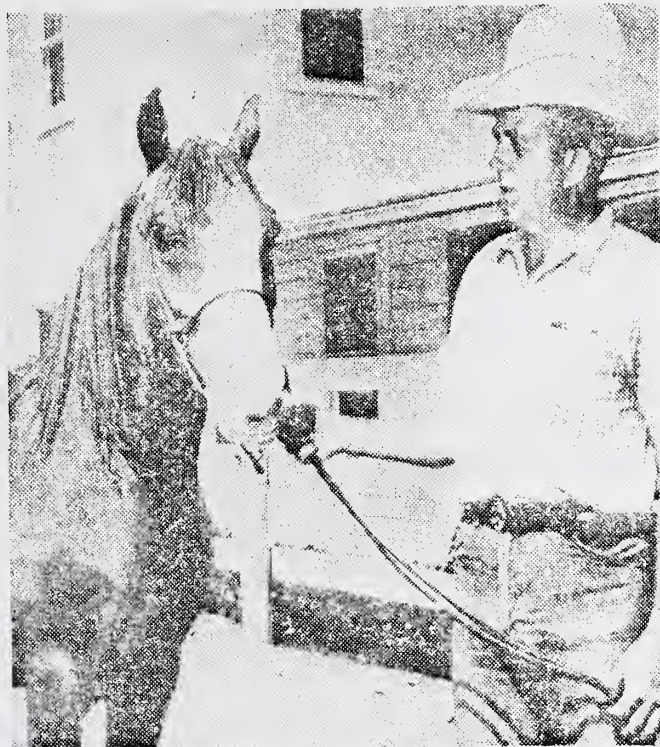




—World-Herald Photo.

Hansen . . . Boulder, plaque mark Lincoln's farm.

Wisconsin To Replace Abraham Lincoln's Stolen Steed



John Mornard of Lake Geneva, Wis., shows off Aalfour, purebred Arabian show horse that will replace the horse stolen from Abraham Lincoln in Wisconsin 132 years ago. (AP)

WHITEWATER, Wis. (AP) —Maybe it's because there's been time enough for tempers to cool, but Wisconsin and Illinois have found a subject on which they can publicly agree. They're both sorry that someone stole Abe Lincoln's horse.

Feelings are considerably more tender when you move up within the last 30 or 40 years. There was that business, for instance, of Wisconsin withholding income tax on commuters from Illinois. And all that colored oleomargarine down there in Illinois that keeps finding its way into Wisconsin. And when all else is quiet, there's always the question of who's using whose water out of Lake Michigan.

But go back 132 years from next Saturday, and there's solid agreement about the unfortunate incident involving Lincoln's horse.

Lincoln wasn't President then, and if he wanted to be, he hadn't mentioned it. He was a lieutenant in the Illinois Mi-

litia in Wisconsin as part of Gen. Henry Atkinson's army pursuing the redoubtable Chief Black Hawk.

Black Hawk seemed to be running as though he hoped somebody would catch up, the oats were getting ripe at home, and goodness knows who was minding the store. Then to cap the deplorable situation with a distressing climax, somebody stole the lieutenant's horse.

Shortly thereafter Lincoln and the militia, who had enlisted for 90 days, went home,

on foot presumably, leaving the Black Hawk War to Gen. Atkinson and a bright young federal captain named Jefferson Davis. History records no further word on Lincoln's horse or the horse thief.

But Illinois and Wisconsin are going to do something about it. On Saturday, Wisconsin Lt. Gov. Jack Olson will return a horse to Illinois, and it will be accepted by Verlynn Sprague of Sycamore, the personal representative of Illinois Gov. Kerner.

It will be a different horse and Abe Lincoln might have been proud of the difference, although the new one wouldn't be worth a hoot bringing in the harvest. The new one is a distinguished Arabian gentleman with a closetful of trophies.

After the ceremonies, the handsome chestnut — whose name is Aalfour — will stay around Whitewater for awhile to inspire tourists, as the guest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Vacationland Assn. Then Aalfour will go to New Salem, Ill., to do likewise as part of the Illinois Lincoln exhibit.

Everything will be fine, as long as no one mentions taxes. Or oleo. Or Lake Michigan.

LINCOLN - GRANT ILLINOIS MILITIAMEN



by Dr. Wayne C. Temple



THE EXHIBIT AND THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

This booklet was designed and written to accompany the Lincoln-Grant Exhibit. The Illinois National Guard deeply appreciates the opportunity to display the Lincoln-Grant Exhibit in the National Guard Association of the United States' Heritage Gallery, Reckord Lounge.

The National Guard Association of the United States mission is to serve its 50,000 federally recognized officers and warrant officers in Army and Air National Guard units. The Association promotes military efficiency throughout the active militia of the United States and secures united representation before Congress for legislation effecting the militia components.

The Heritage Gallery opened its doors July 4, 1976 - The 200th Birthday of the United States. The purpose of the gallery is to depict the role of the militia in the Revolutionary War and beyond. The Gallery Reckord Lounge is being reserved for State Guard Units to exhibit their historical militia facts.

The Heritage Gallery has been characterized by one Washington, D.C. art critic as "... a small Gem of a Museum." Its collection of militia and National Guard artifacts, dioramas and prints includes the vest worn by Dr. Joseph Warren when he was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. A six-minute audio-visual display traces the sequence of the events that took place in the first day of the Revolutionary War at Concord and Lexington. These and other attractions provide a unique and educational view of American heritage.

The Gallery is a living tribute to everyone who has ever served in a National Guard or Militia unit. Artifacts, weapons, uniforms and displays illustrate history, traditions and spirit of the National Guard.



*Lincoln's Arms, Dress and Military Duty
During and After
the Black Hawk War*

*Ulysses S. Grant In Military Service
for the State of Illinois.*

by Dr. Wayne C. Temple

*Published by State of Illinois
Military and Naval Department
Public Affairs and Retention-
Recruiting Sections.*

February 1981



MG John R. Phipps

*A Message From The Adjutant General State of Illinois
To The Citizens Of The State of Illinois and Members of
the Illinois National Guard.*

Since my Great-Grandfather homesteaded the farm in Coles County, Illinois, next to Thomas Lincoln; and knew him well, I grew up hearing about the immortal Abraham Lincoln from my parents and relatives. Lincoln became a vital part of my personal heritage.

My forebears enlisted in the Twenty-first Infantry Regiment in the Civil War. They rendezvoused at Mattoon on May 9, 1861, and were sworn into service there by Captain Ulysses S. Grant six days later.

Thus, both Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant hold a very personal interest in my life.

On behalf of Governor James R. Thompson, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our Illinois officials and residents, I invite the citizens of this Nation--and every nation--to visit our exhibit of original artifacts and documents connected with the military service of Lincoln and Grant. It has been assembled from many sources throughout the country. Take this booklet along with you and read the military story of Lincoln and Grant's service in the Illinois State Militia, the forerunner of the Illinois National Guard.

If our Nation is to remain free, we must be strong and vigilant. Now, as never before, we need our young men and women to join the National Guard and become the modern version of the Minutemen who fought and won independence and freedom for all of us over two hundred years ago.

Emulate Lincoln and Grant, Join your National Guard, "THE GUARD IS AMERICA AT ITS BEST."

JOHN R. PHIPPS, MG
The Adjutant General
State of Illinois



Dr. Wayne C. Temple

About The Author:

Wayne C. Temple was born February 5, 1924, on a small farm in Delaware County, Ohio. He started college but was drafted. During World War II, he served in the ETO and received two citations for action under fire. From the University of Illinois he earned the A. B. in '49; A. M. in '51; and Ph. D. in '56.

Today, Dr. Temple is the Deputy Director of the Illinois State Archives. He is an international authority on Abraham Lincoln and lectures widely. In 1975, he served as Guest Lecturer at the United States Military Academy in West Point, N.Y. In addition, he has written numerous articles and books. His *Campaigning with Grant* was a book club selection in 1961.

For his scholarship he has been much honored. He won the Lincoln Medallion of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, the Award of Achievement from the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission, the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion, the I. H. Duval Distinguished Service Award, the Legion of Honor, and twice the Distinguished Service Award of the Illinois State Historical Library. *Who's Who in American* and *Who's Who in the World* carry his biographical sketch. He serves as Trustee and Regent of The Lincoln Academy of Illinois. He is extremely proud to be a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London) and a 33rd degree Mason. He holds honorary membership with the dentists and the land surveyors. He commands the Illinois State Militia with the rank of Lieutenant General. And he is married to a Colonel: Sunderine (Wilson) Temple, a tour guide at the Old State Capitol. They reside at 1121 South Fourth Street Court, Springfield, Illinois 62703, and their hobby is traveling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Adjutant Generals Message	2
About the Author	3
Lincoln's Arms, Dress and Military Duty During and After the Blackhawk War	5
Ulysses S. Grant in Military Service For the State of Illinois	21
References, (Grant)	31
References, (Lincoln)	29
Credits and Acknowledgements	33

ILLUSTRATIONS

Colonel Ulysses S. Grant Salary Warrant Receipts	24
Colonel Ulysses S. Grant with Horse "Rondy" (A Lloyd Ostendorf Reproduction)	22
Old Illinois State Capitol Building	28
Illinois State Arsenal	26
Dallis Scott Farm, Sangamon County	14 15
Flintlock Muskets	7
Captain Abraham Lincoln (A Lloyd Ostendorf Reproduction)	10
Cover Logo (A Lloyd Ostendorf Creation)	

Lincoln's Arms, Dress and Military Duty During and After the Black Hawk War

by Dr. Wayne C. Temple

Because of an error in *Lincoln Day by Day* (Washington: Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, 1960), I, 17, this author has inadvertently repeated its misinformation in two articles, first, in the *Lincoln Herald* for Winter, 1969 and later in *Illinois Libraries* for January of 1971. Actually, Abraham Lincoln never received a commission in the Illinois State Militia on April 7, 1832, less than two weeks before Governor John Reynolds called for volunteers to repulse an invasion by Black Hawk. (By the way, that particular Indian leader was a medicine man with a radical-but-small following, not a regularly-elected chief of the Sauk and Fox nations.)

Some unknown researcher while working in the Adjutant General's collection of documents at the Illinois State Archives misinterpreted a manuscript, determined falsely that the date should be 1832, and then had his or her mistake published in *Lincoln Day by Day*. That nameless scholar was totally unfamiliar with the common military practice of issuing a commission on one date (in this case, December 20, 1832) and making it retroactive to an earlier date in order to give an officer the additional benefit of a longer time in rank. If only that writer had merely copied down the correct entry as given in the commission records--"Date of Rank . . . April 7, 1831"--no great harm would have been done. But that unidentified person falsely assumed the lowly military clerk to have made an error nearly 150 years ago and without benefit of brackets or footnote changed the commission date to April 7, 1832!

It is now high time to retell the correct story of Lincoln's military service utilizing only primary sources, as this author should have done in the first place. Additionally, new information will be presented here for the first time concerning the exact point where Lincoln mustered his company on 21 April 1832.

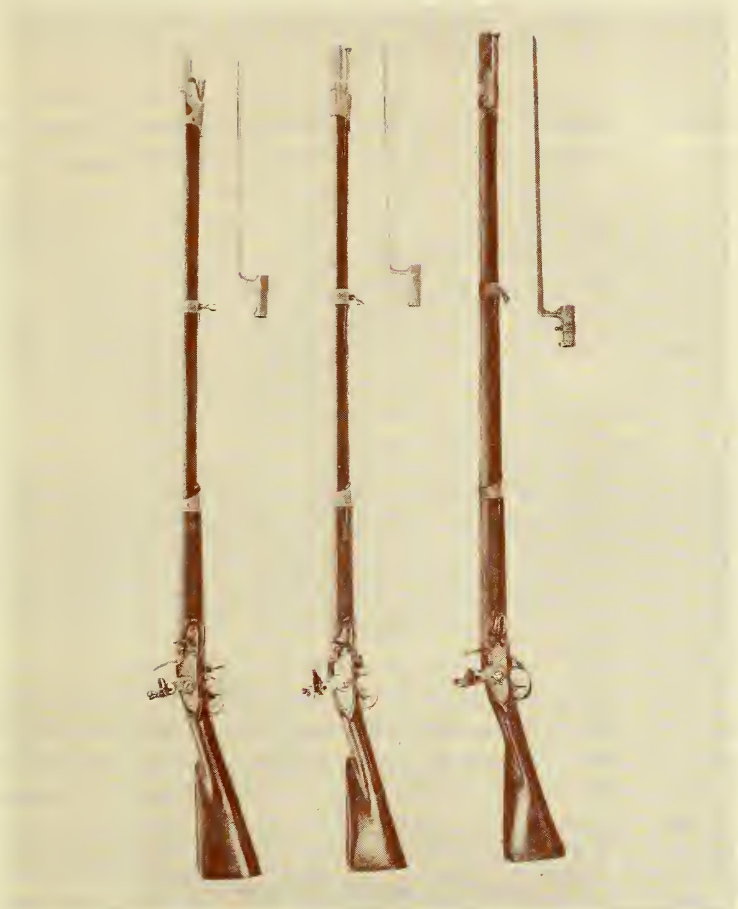
Artists and authors have often carelessly speculated on paper, canvas or in bronze about the uniform and the arms supposed to have been employed by Captain Abraham Lincoln during his service in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Some masters of the fine arts--without-even the flimsyist benefit of primary sources have depicted Lincoln wearing an officer's sword and sporting an army uniform of the period, or several parts of one.

Actually, that tall and lean frontiersman probably had neither. At least it can be proved conclusively that he possessed no sword.

While a fledgling congressman in our nation's House of Representatives at Washington, the ambitious Lincoln delivered a lengthy, colorful, partisan, and anecdotal speech on July 27, 1848. With some fanfare, of course, he recounted his own earlier military experiences while a resident of faraway Illinois. "By the way, Mr. Speaker," chortled Representative Lincoln in a jesting manner, "did you know I am a military hero? Yes sir; in the days of the Black Hawk War, I fought, bled, and came away." Making sarcastic fun at the expense of General Lewis Cass--then a prominent Democratic political figure who aspired to be president that year--Lincoln, a well-known Whig, admitted, for all his surrounding and attentive colleagues to hear, that, unlike Cass, he himself had never broken a blade in combat. For, vouched the truthful "Honest Abe" Lincoln from the colorful Sangamon Country, "I had none to break."

Certainly this highly-public admission of historical fact--which he knew positively would be published in the *Congressional Globe*--should preclude Lincoln's ever having flourished a shiney or impressive sword while commanding his wayward little band of irregulars who chased Black Hawk's followers in northern Illinois and what is now southern Wisconsin. Then, as if to answer any curious historian's future questions regarding his precise armament, Congressman Lincoln obligingly continued: "but I bent a musket pretty badly on one occasion." To further explain this disabling military misfortune, Lincoln testified, with some mitigation, that he "bent the musket by accident." Resuming his wartime odyssey with yet another snide remark, he proclaimed to his amused listeners that mosquitoes caused his only loss of blood!¹

Having thus established for certain that Lincoln did not carry a sword, it now becomes necessary to determine exactly what type of musket he shouldered. Those readers with historical experience in military matters will readily admit that Illinois militia soldiers and volunteers in 1832 were not very likely to have drawn the most modern or efficient weapons issued exclusively at that time to the regular army. (National Guard or other militia units today sometimes carry the Garand rifle of World War II, or even older arms. Of course, who is to say that the trustworthy Garand is not a better piece than the more modern M16A1?) And so it was in the Black Hawk War out in Illinois which lay so far removed from Washington, D.C., where the important military decisions were made and smartly-uniformed troops often paraded in majestic reveiws down its broad picturesque avenues. Sangamon County militiamen most certainly obtained guns manufactured for the War of 1812, if not earlier conflicts.



Captain Abraham Lincoln would have carried a flintlock musket like one of these shown above. Photograph courtesy of the National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

Fortunately, the answer can be revealed now after the rediscovery by this

author of some old documents in the Illinois State Archives. One ancient and fragile manuscript stated that on April 28, 1832, "Capt A Lincoln of Sangamon (drew) 30 Muskets & Bayonets."² By the term "muskets," the Acting Quartermaster General without a doubt meant smoothbores--not rifled muskets. Nearly all military clerks inserted the adjective "rifled" if the arms were such. But could they have been experimental percussion weapons? On the frontier? No, they were flintlocks.

The solution to this mystery exists in the Quartermaster's records of the Black Hawk War Collection at the Illinois State Historical Library. On the same day that Capt. Lincoln procured his company's muskets, he also received "flints" and "1 keg powder." (Governor John Reynolds had ordered 6,000 flints, 1,000 pounds of powder, and 4,000 pounds of lead shipped to the Militia's rendezvous point: Beardstown on Illinois River. Militiamen were ordered to meet at Beardstown on the 22nd of April. Although Lincoln arrived with his men on time, the supplies were not issued to him until six days later.) One finds no mention whatsoever of percussion caps.

Sometime afterwards, the citizen-soldiers drew musketball cartridges. These were paper cylinders containing the powder and ball (or balls) and greatly facilitated faster reloading. With his teeth--if possible--the soldier tore off one end, poured the contents into the barrel and rammed the elements home firmly with a sturdy rod. Such packaged ammunition had been known and used since the American Revolution.

There is also corroborating evidence available, too. When one of the Illinois militia captains returned his weapons to the Quartermaster General after the conflict in 1832, some officious-but-observing clerk in that department dutifully noted in his dull records that one of the muskets had a broken *frizzen*.³ In the flintlock system, a flint (held tightly in the hammer by a screw mechanism) strikes a metal frizzen, causing sparks which ignite the powder.

Yes, Captain Abraham Lincoln definitely wielded a flintlock musket. It is perhaps possible that as a commissioned officer he was forced to buy his own weapon from the Quartermaster General. When he reenlisted as a private for further service against the Indians on May 27, Captain Elijah Iles' official muster roll indicated that Private A. Lincoln already had his own arms (valued at \$10) and a horse (borrowed, we know), appraised at \$120.⁴

Lincoln in all likelihood did not even own a musket or rifle prior to his war experience in 1832. Ever since his early Indiana years, the softhearted Lincoln had hunted but rarely--if at all. After his eighth year of age, when, "in the absence of his father," he had stood ner-

vously inside the family's new cabin and killed a wild turkey "with a rifle gun," Abraham Lincoln had never killed "any larger game." These facts have been gleaned from his own testimony on the subject.⁵ And a New Salem friend, Daniel Green Burner, recalled: "I never knew him to go hunting."⁶ Of course, the popular Captain from New Salem might have borrowed a military musket for his war service. Yet he probably merely utilized one of those which he requisitioned from the Quartermaster General. Rarely did Lincoln possess much money while living in that tiny frontier village standing atop a wooded ridge beside the winding Sangamon River.

Sangamon County volunteer units also drew the necessary accoutrements for their weapons: cartridge boxes with belts; bayonets and scabbards with belts.⁷ In addition, the martial muskets of yore required ramrods, wipers, and screws.⁸ It is probably safe to assume that Lincoln merely took one of each of these items from his company's issue.

In 1832 the Quartermaster General of the Illinois Militia had severe armament problems, or so it would seem. For one unit--not from Sangamon County--he was forced to give (or issued on purpose) four *shotguns* instead of a full complement of muskets.⁹ These arms must have been fine for filling the company stew kettle with wild fowl or small game but most inefficient for killing any hostile Indians who skulked at some distance from the advancing troops. Few pioneers, by choice, wanted an Indian to get within the reach of a shotgun. However, at short range, a shotgun works as a most devastating weapon in repelling an attack. At this late date in time, who is to say that this particular captain did not actually request a few shotguns? Some answers are impossible to acquire after so many years have elapsed.

To settle the problem concerning Lincoln's military attire is not such an easy matter as was the question of his armament. Did he wear an officer's uniform? It is most doubtful that he did. Lincoln won election as captain of his inexperienced company on April 21, 1832, and immediately headed for Beardstown with his motley troops. As a newly-appointed officer, Lincoln certainly had insufficient time to acquire any uniform at all. In those days, an officer's clothing had to be tailored. With Lincoln's unusual physical dimensions, a tailor would of necessity have been required to fashion a fancy uniform from scratch. If lucky, Captain Lincoln may have acquired a hat from some source of supply as his badge of authority over his fun-loving charges. Again, this statement is mere speculation. He probably did not even own this small part of a uniform.



*Captain Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War as a mounted infantry man.
Drawing by Dr. Lloyd Ostendorf.*

Abraham Lincoln may have worn a calico shirt, of cotton cloth, "striped white and blue." It would have been sewed for him in New Salem by Hannah Armstrong, wife of Lincoln's sergeant John ("Jack") Armstrong, who regularly made his shirts. His trousers were probably his usual blue jeans, homemade. On his feet would have been huge cowhide boots. It is possible that the young Captain possessed a buckskin coat, in Kentucky style. Deerskins could be had cheaply, and sewing women made their services available in his hometown on that high knob bordering the twisting Sangamon River. When Lincoln first saw New Salem, he owned a "roundabout" coat, certainly of cloth. But buckskin was much more practical in a rough region. It protected the wearer better in the briar-strewn woods. He, in all probability, acquired one sometime after his arrival. Topping out his outfit should have been "an old slouch wool hat" or his infamous "buckeye-chip hat," if he never secured military headgear.

No, Lincoln would not have sported a uniform. While William Cullen Bryant visited Illinois during 1832, he observed the rough-but-tough volunteers who struggled against the wily marauding Indians. He described the inexperienced soldiers as "unkempt and unshaved, wearing shirts of dark calico, and sometimes calico capotes." A military man in another company exclaimed that Lincoln's gang gave the appearance of being "the hardest set of men he ever saw."¹⁰

From these separate and contemporary descriptions, it is most obvious that Illinois' mounted infantrymen lacked martial attire of even the simplest type. It should be remembered, too, that Lincoln changed his rank in the field from captain to private without any difficulty. At the end of his third term of service, on July 10, 1832, A. Lincoln took a discharge from the army as a private in Captain Jacob M. Early's Independent Spy Company, and the budding politician returned with some unexpected difficulty to New Salem, his horse having been stolen. Those difficult days of soldering as a private, Lincoln would never forget, either. While analyzing the political prospects for the Republican Party to capture the Illinois Executive Mansion in the forthcoming election of 1860, he wrote to Norman B. Judd from Springfield on November 15, 1858, and promised: "In that day I shall fight in the ranks . . ."¹¹

How had his military career started? In July of 1831, Abraham Lincoln had turned up at New Salem, like a piece of floating driftwood, to work for Denton Offutt. "Here he rapidly made acquaintances and friends," Lincoln himself admitted. However, revealed Lincoln, "In less than a year Offutt's business was failing--had almost failed,--when the Black Hawk war of 1832--broke out." "A(braham) joined a volunteer company. . .," recalled Lincoln.¹² With his numerous freinds from New Salem and Clary's Grove, the tall Lincoln jour-

neyed about ten miles southwest of New Salem to Richland Creek where they formed a mounted infantry company, and his buddies elected him its captain on April 21, 1832.¹³

Serious students of Lincolniana have long known that Lincoln's muster took place on the farm of a pioneer named Dallis Scott. (In later years, his first name has been given as "Dallas," but most of the early legal records spell it "Dallis.") No previous writer, nevertheless, has been able to give the exact surveyor's description of Scott's acreage. Now it can be located for the first time from primary sources: original Federal land records and county deed records.

Dallis Scott, born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, on April 6, 1791, emigrated to Sangamon County in 1819, reaching the vicinity of Richland Creek on November 1st that year. His wife, Sarah Foster (May 1, 1793-Feb. 4, 1862) whom he had married in Kentucky in 1815, and their children came to Illinois with him, too. This hardy family immediately established a permanent residence on Richland and began to till the fertile soil. A son of John Scott--a Virginian--Dallis stemmed from English ancestry. The latter labored diligently to cut the timber off and break the Illinois prairie, and when he died on June 18, 1841, he owned approximately 400 acres of land near the present town of Pleasant Plains.¹⁴

But exactly where did Captain Abraham Lincoln's long tough feet touch the dark sod when his admiring neighbors chose him as their military leader? Shortly after the Federal Land Office opened in Springfield, Illinois, for the sale of tracts in that district, Dallis Scott appeared and on November 10, 1823, purchased for \$1.25 per acre the Northwest Quarter of Section Three in Township Sixteen North, Range Seven West of the Third Principal Meridian, 151.25 acres. His valuable acquisition lay approximately two miles due east from the present town of Pleasant Plains in Cartwright Township of Sangamon County. The official survey by a federal surveyor described this exact location in May of 1821 as being rolling prairie to the south and woodland to the north. To him, it appeared to be second-rate soil. Its timbered portion consisted of oak, hickory, maple, and other unnamed trees with an undergrowth of vines. Just to the north of Scott's quarter-section ran Richland Creek, 19.8 feet in width.¹⁵

Nearly three years later with hard cash in his pants pockets and his homestead firmly established, Dallis Scott once again paid a call upon the Federal Land Office--on September 11, 1826--and acquired the Northwest Quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township Seventeen North, Range Seven West, 160 acres, for \$200. Although due north of his first purchase, this newest tract of Scott's was one

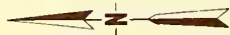
half mile from it and separated by the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-four, purchased that same day by Shadrack Scott, perhaps a relative. Dallis' new acreage had forest on its southern half and prairie on its northern half. A federal surveyor in December of 1822 discovered that this gently rolling tract appeared to be good soil. The wooded area boasted a covering of oak, hickory, elm, maple and an undergrowth of hazel and the usual vines.

No doubt finding that it was more difficult to work a disconnected farm, Dallis Scott purchased the West Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-four (88 acres) from Shadrack and Harriett Scott on April 26, 1827, for \$110. Through this connecting link of land ran that small stream known as Richland Creek. From this same couple, neither of whom could write, Dallis bought a little over four acres later that year, on June 8, in Section Twenty-seven of the same township, T 17 N, R 7 W. Strange as it might seem, the official deed record failed to tie the legal description to any known or established benchmark, and it cannot be platted on a map!

Dallis Scott's last land purchase prior to the Black Hawk War occurred on August 25, 1830. On that date from the Federal Government he secured the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-eight in Township Seventeen North, Range Seven West, 80 acres, for the standard price of one hundred dollars. It lay all in the prairie one quarter mile northwest from the northwest corner of his farm.¹⁶

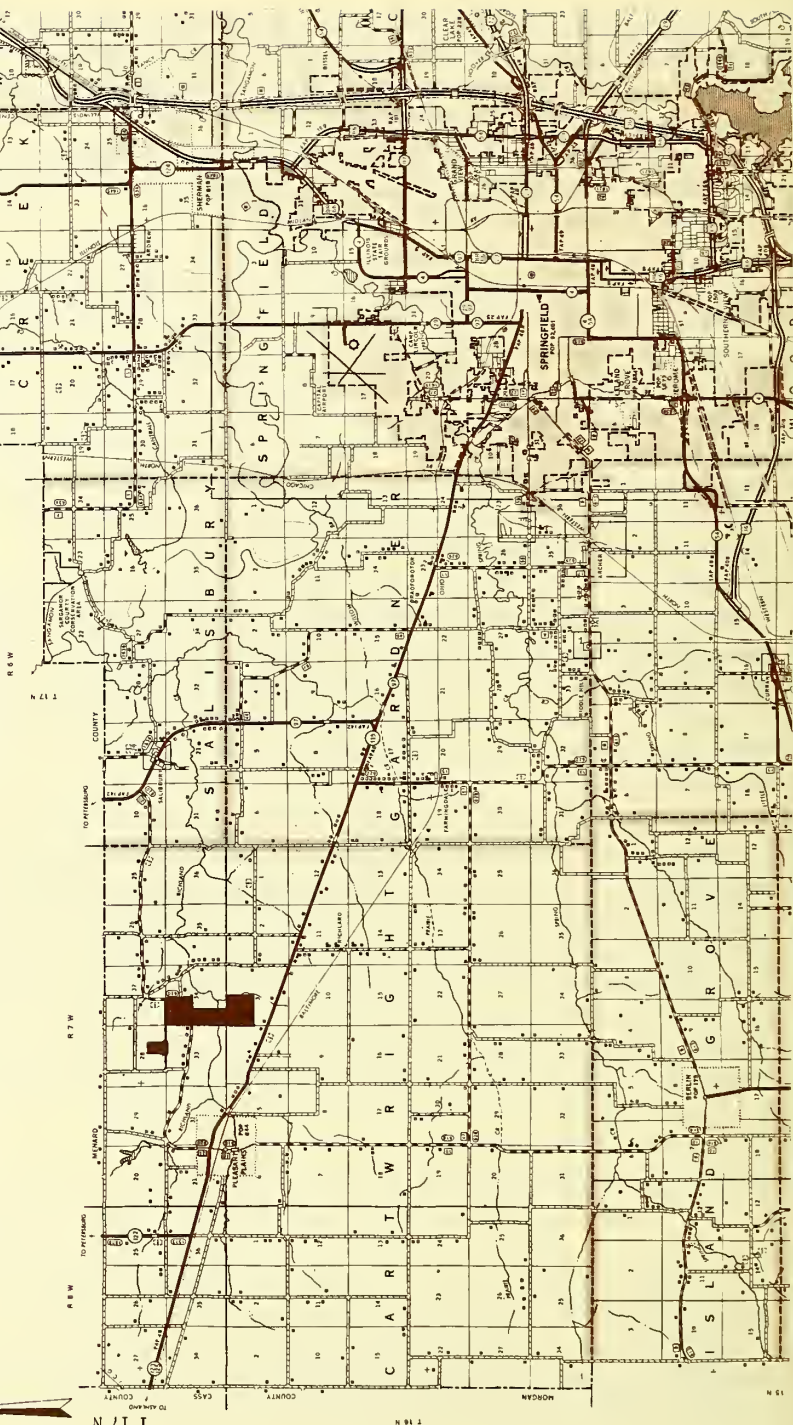
A careful search by the author of the "Grantee's Index to Deeds (1824-1845)" in the Sangamon County Building did not reveal any other possible sites for the historic muster. So, Captain Abraham Lincoln assembled his green troops on some part of the above-described real estate. In all likelihood, Scott's house stood on his first acreage, the Northwest Quarter of Section Three in Township Sixteen North, Range Seven West. Here, the volunteer soldiers would have found water and other supplies necessary for their rendezvous. Today, this spot lies just north of state highway 125. A road sign could easily be erected here to mark this specific area for its unique Lincoln connection.

Dallis Scott acted as a leader in his local community. As early as June 7, 1825, he found himself summoned for grand jury service, and on June 2, 1828, he received an appointment as supervisor of road district number forty.¹⁷ Nor did Abraham Lincoln quickly forget his old friend after that brief Indian war. On July 19, 1837, Representative A. Lincoln introduced a bill in the Illinois General Assembly at Vandalia appointing Dallis Scott (a given name which the official state printer misspelled as "Dollis"), Reuben Harrison



SANGAMON COUNTY ILLINOIS

DALLIS SCOTT'S FARM SHOWN
IN BLACK ON MODERN MAP





Volunteers assembled on the farm of Dallis Scott on 21 April 1832 where Lincoln's New Salem and Clary's Grove friends elected him Captain. Among this group were Jack Armstrong, William F. Berry, William G. Greene and others. Dr. Lloyd Ostendorf's original drawing is in the offices of the Springfield Convention and Tourism Commission, 219 South Fifth Street.

and Elihu Bone as commissioners "to view, mark, and relocate so much of the state road leading from William Crow's, in Morgan county, to Musick's bridge, in Sangamon county, as lies between the head of Rich(land) creek and the Sangamon river." ¹⁸ Governor Joseph Duncan signed the measure into law on the 21st of July that year. ¹⁹ To the end of his life, Dallis Scott remained engaged in agriculture at his old pioneer homestead.²⁰

Even without having owned a picturesque uniform and sword, Lincoln always recalled his Black Hawk War experiences with much fondness. When composing a sketch of his life for the biographer John L. Scripps in June of 1860, he asserted that he had "not since had any success in life which gave him so much satisfaction" as having served his country as a captain.²¹

While inditing this miniature campaign autobiography, did Lincoln also recall the raucous victory celebration in New Salem when his company of happy men returned home from the conflict? Daniel Green Burner, with whom Lincoln roomed and boarded for a short time, later reminisced about that particular event. Many of the "veterans" became roaring drunk. "Jack" Armstrong, one of Lincoln's sergeants, "was sitting astride his horse," vouched Burner, "with his gun in his lap, and was fussing and quarreling, when his gun went off and the bullet went through Dave Edgar's hat--I think it was Dave--and grazed his head. This started the melee, and for awhile things looked risky." But testified Burner quickly, "Lincoln had nothing to do with this drunken celebration."²² Nevertheless, he probably recalled the situation very well for many, many years. Captain Lincoln certainly held great fondness for that so-called war, uniformed or not.

Historians of Lincoln's life have incorrectly assumed that his military career as a soldier ended abruptly after the conclusion of the Black Hawk War. Nevertheless, in 1960, one reference volume disclosed that "Lincoln is elected Captain of militia company in Clary's Grove some time in December" of 1832.²³ Unfortunately, no further statement of proof accompanied this intriguing assertion. The source quoted was a reminiscence. Naturally, it seems quite plausible that one who aspired to a seat in the General Assembly at Vandalia would continue his connection with the local Militia in order to become better known and to meet new voters at the local, annual, company musters and also the regimental musters held at the county seat.²⁴ Also, Lincoln took inordinate pride in his rank and his God-given ability to be a useful patriot. Witness, again, his statement made to Scripps concerning that commission.

In fact, Abraham Lincoln did continue to soldier in the Illinois State Militia, and now for the first time this statement can be proved from

original documents. Governor John Reynolds commissioned Lincoln as a captain in the Thirty-first Regiment of Militia on December 20, 1832. He received command of a Rifle Company, and his rank was backdated to take effect April 7, 1831.²⁵ (According to the Illinois State Constitution of 1818, Lincoln would have been counted in the Militia as a private no matter what he did about renewing his captain's commission: "Article V Sect. 1. The militia of the state of Illinois should consist of all free male able bodied persons, negros, mulattos and indians excepted, resident in the state between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; and shall be armed equipped and trained as the general assembly may provide by law."²⁶

So why has this most vital piece of Lincolniana been overlooked when numerous researchers have ploughed tediously through tons and tons of manuscripts looking for the elusive facts of Lincoln's early life? Because some careless clerk misspelled the original official commission book entry as "Abraham Lincarn." This same error became accepted and repeated by the keeper of the Governor's Executive Record which shows--among other items of official business--commissions issued in the Militia.²⁷

A few skeptics may question whether or not "Abraham Lincarn" was actually "Honest Abe" Lincoln. However, enough proof is available to lay all doubts to rest permanently. "Lincoln" in poor handwriting (and this certainly was) can easily be mistaken for "Lincarn" or something else. Actually, one early index-maker in the Archives called this very entry "Lincam!" Needless to relate, this incorrect entry in the immense file of cards along the catalogue aisle of the Illinois State Archives never stirred any student of Lincoln lore to examine the original record itself. No Abraham Lincarn was listed in the Federal census records for Illinois up through the year 1850. A check of the Executive Record and the Commission Records shows many spelling errors for officers of the Thirty-first Regiment, such as Thomas Wiggington in one place and Thomas Wigginton in other; Coonrad Elmore in one and Conrad Elmore in another.²⁸ Oh yes, those government clerks committed plenty of errors while working at their tiresome jobs copying mundane entries from one huge volume to another.

Without doubt, Abraham Lincoln served in the Thirty-first Regiment. As authorized by the Illinois State Legislature's revisory act of 1826, Sangamon County's 31st Regiment was placed in the Third Brigade of the First Division.²⁹ (Sangamon County included New Salem until Menard County came into existence in 1839). Of course, this arrangement of brigades could have been amended at some later

date by action of the major general commanding the division. Unfortunately, information on any possible and subsequent change is no longer known at this time. During the Black Hawk War, the 31st did not receive a call from the Governor. No, he asked for volunteers instead; if this request failed to supply enough men, he authorized a draft of the Militia. Captain Lincoln's company, put together from new enlistments, took its place in the Fourth Regiment of Mounted Volunteers in Samuel Whiteside's Brigade which marched proudly into the field to expel Black Hawk from Illinois.

Nowhere in the official records is there a mention that Captain Abraham Lincoln ever resigned his commission in the Illinois State Militia. He evidently continued to attend the required drills and read the required manuals. In speaking to the Springfield Scott Club on August 26, 1852, Lincoln gave clear indication that he knew the contents of "Scott's Infantry Tactics as adopted in the army." Yet he admitted publicly that Militia musters occurred very infrequently in Springfield. Then he quickly turned humorous--as usual--and described a number of fictitious militia orders. "Among the rules and regulations," joked the incomparable jokester Lincoln, "no man is to wear more than five pounds of cod-fish for epaulets, or more than thirty yards of bologna sausages for a sash; and no two men are to dress alike, and if any two should dress alike the one that dresses most alike is to be fined, (I forget how much). Flags they had too, with devices and mottoes, one of which latter is, 'We'll fight till we run, and we'll run till we die.'"³⁰

Upon completion of that extremely tall tale, the audience must have belly laughed at Lincoln's military yarns until all ached. Focusing his attention back upon political affairs of the day once more, Lincoln continued: "Now, in the language of Judge (Stephen A.) Douglas, 'I submit to you gentlemen,' whether there is not great cause to fear that on some occasion when Gen. (Winfield) Scott suspects no danger, suddenly Gen. (Franklin) Pierce will be discovered charging upon him, holding a huge roll of candy in one hand for a spy-glass; with B U T labelled on some appropriate part of his person; with Abrams' long pine sword cutting in the air at imaginary cannon balls, and calling out 'boys there's a game of ball for you,' and over all streaming the flag, with the motto, 'We'll fight till we faint, and I'll treat when it's over.'"³¹

Abraham Lincoln's first military promotion came on March 4, 1861, when he became the Commander-in-chief of all the armed forces still loyal to the United States of America. Even his meager amount of military knowledge and experience stood him in good stead, however. At the very beginning of the year 1862, Lincoln suffered severely from the utter frustration of having martial commanders

who would not act or take the initiative in battle against the South. Being a born leader, he decided to act himself under his power as Commander-in-Chief, a prerogative bestowed upon him by the United States Constitution. Thus, on the eighth of January in 1862, he ordered sent to him from the Library of Congress a copy of Henry W. Halleck's *Elements of Military Art and Science; or, Course of Instruction in Strategy, Fortification, Tactics of Battles, Etc. ...* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1861).³² A tome of 449 pages, Lincoln instantly pored over its informative leaves for technical help in his great task of commanding the armed forces. Soon thereafter, he started to exercise his mighty authority.

With a firm and determined hand, President Lincoln penned his General War Order Number 1 on January 27. "Ordered that the 22nd. day of February 1862, be the day for a general movement of the Land and Naval Forces of the United States against the insurgent forces," commanded Lincoln in no uncertain language. He specifically mentioned the armies at and about Fort Monroe; the Potomac; western Virginia; Kentucky; Cairo, Illinois; and the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. "That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and the Navy, with all their subordinates; and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates, of Land and Naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities, for the prompt execution of this order," signed "Abraham Lincoln."³³ Even though General George Brinton McClellan procrastinated and finally reported that he simply could not move on that early date, he did learn that Lincoln was the boss and expected quick action. The haughty little General had met his match.

In order to give his military commanders a lesson in tactics and leadership, Commander-in-Chief Lincoln next proceeded to plan an entire campaign--a most successful one, too. Early in May of 1862, Pres. Lincoln sailed quietly into the field of combat and assumed direct control of the operation which captured Norfolk, Virginia. As Dr. Robert H. Joynt has ably described the venture: "Lincoln, acting in the role of field commander in the Norfolk Campaign, planned strategy, issued directives for a naval bombardment, was dangerously exposed to enemy fire, reconnoitered while on enemy soil a prospective landing place for an amphibious assault, ordered the initial offensive against Norfolk, initiated and supervised the assembling of assault barges, accompanied a follow up landing contingent onto the enemy shore, and issued orders for troop movements. The decisive actions of Abraham Lincoln resulted in the investment of the city of Norfolk, the capture of the Gosport Navy Yard, the all-important destruction of the *Merrimack*, and the opening of the James River to protect the neglected left flank of General

McClellan's forces then engaged in the Peninsular Campaign."³⁴

While still flushed with his important victory, President Lincoln sat down and indited a stern letter to General McClellan from Fort Monroe, Virginia, on May 9. "I ordered the Army Corps organization," explained Lincoln to "Little Mac," "not only on the unanimous opinion of the twelve Generals whom you had selected and assigned as Generals of Division, but also on the unanimous opinion of every *military man* I could get an opinion from, and every modern military book, yourself only excepted." With seemingly modesty, Lincoln added in the next sentence, "Of course, I did not, on my own judgment, pretend to understand the subject."³⁵ Yet, naturally, he did far better than McClellan.

So, it is perfectly clear from the above letter that Father Abraham had been consulting books on military tactics once more in the seclusion of his White House office. (Actually, Halleck's treatise on tactics lay upon his desk until it went back to the Library of Congress on the twenty-fourth day of March in 1864.) Lincoln would have made a most competent field-grade officer. Nevertheless, he served the Union cause far better as President, Commander-in-Chief, and peerless statesman. Throughout the Civil War, he constantly kept his long strong fingers gripped tightly on the pluse of the military actions of his commanders in the field. He counseled his timid generals, urged them on to greater efforts, praised or chided them when needed, and searched for a talented general-in-chief.

At last he discovered a true leader in the person of Ulysses S. ("Sam") Grant and put thee silver stars on his shoulder straps. With determination and pride, Pres. Lincoln dipped his pen into its inkwell on 10 March 1864, and ordered that "Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, U.S. Army, is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States."³⁶ Two weeks later, he returned his borrowed copy of Halleck's *Elements of Military Art and Science* ... (as mentioned above), secure in the knowledge that "Sam" Grant would handle tactics for him in a most capable manner, indeed.³⁷ This quiet unassuming soldier, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, fully realized the necessity of fighting a war of attrition and of never letting General Robert E. Lee rest or regroup and shift his exhausted Southern troops--many of them mere boys who had been sent into the ranks to fill the gaping holes.

Yes, Abraham Lincoln possessed the mind and heart of a military genius. A military writer from a foreign nation agrees with the opinion of this present writer, too.³⁸

Ulysses S. Grant in Military Service for the State of Illinois

In the early spring of 1860, Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-1885) moved up the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Galena. There, he entered the leather business owned by his father. Until this experiment, his business ventures--since leaving the Regular Army as a Captain--had not been profitable or pleasant. But in Galena he prospered before the coming of the Civil war interrupted his life as a businessman after just one year in the sovereign State of Illinois.

As soon as the news reached Galena that Fort Sumter had fallen, the loyal local citizens immediately prepared for war. They raised a company of eager volunteers called the Jo Daviess Guards (Galena being in Jo Daviess County) and asked Grant to drill them and supervise the making of their uniforms. When summoned to service by the Republican Governor Richard Yates, the Galena recruits earnestly petitioned Grant to accompany them to Springfield where they were scheduled to go into quarters at Camp Yates.¹ (Today, Dubois School, on Lincoln Street, stands upon this famous site.)

Grant, with his charges in tow, arrived in Springfield on the evening of Friday, April 26, 1861.² Upon disembarking from the crowded railroad cars, Grant and his comrades discovered that the weather there was "very warm, windy and dusty."³ Grant and his men had been on the train longer than expected because of "the cars not connecting properly." They had set out from Galena on the twenty-fifth.

A close observer at the train station watching this scene would have noted that Grant stood five feet eight inches tall, weighed 135 pounds, had chestnut-brown hair and beard, and dark gray eyes. A good listener, he appeared to be a modest man.⁴ After getting his erstwhile townsmen located in their new military accommodations, Grant took up his own residence at the Chenery House on the Northeast corner of Washington and Fourth streets.⁵

It just so happened that Congressman Elihu B. Washburne from Galena lingered at this exact time in Springfield with Governor Yates. The minute that Grant arrived in the Capital City, this Republican Congressman informed the Governor that Grant had prior service in the Regular Army and had even graduated from West Point. He further revealed to Yates that this former Captain sojourned at that very moment in Springfield.⁶

Although it rained until noon the following day (April 27), Grant had a pleasant rest and determined to leave Springfield at 9 p.m. By chance, both Yates and Grant took their supper at the Chenery House. After finishing his evening meal, Grant prepared to start for the train depot when the Governor confronted him at the front door



Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, with his horse "Rondy," prepares to lead his men of the 21st Infantry Regiment out of Camp Yates and toward the battlefields in Missouri on 3 July 1861. Dr. Lloyd Ostendorf of Dayton, Ohio, has drawn this picture from research done by the author.

of the hotel. Calling him "Captain," the Governor asked Grant to remain over night and call upon him at his office in the morning. He indicated that Grant might train and drill the surplus men in Springfield not assigned as yet to a specific regiment. Grant, naturally, agreed to stay over for the interview with his Governor.⁷

On the forenoon of April 28, as promised, Grant appeared on the second floor of the State House in the Public Square and had an audience with Yates in his southeast-corner rooms. Evidently, the Governor at first did not convince Grant that the offered position merited his personal attention, because the disappointed Captain made ready once more to depart for Galena on the night train. He wanted his own regiment. However, the Chief Executive's plea finally prevailed, and Grant started to work for the Governor on the morning of April 29.⁸

Grant wrote his father with evident pride that he was "serving on the Governor's staff at present at his request, but suppose I shall not be here long." He so yearned to be the Colonel of a line regiment.⁹ His state salary amounted to \$4.20 per day, the equivalent of Captain's pay. And he bore the proud title of Acting Military Aide to the Governor.¹⁰ As such, he found himself often in the Governor's private chambers and in close touch with the political leaders of the State. With a wry touch of humor so typical of him, Grant admitted candidly that he soldiered "on duty with the Governor ...(:) occupation principally smoking and occasionally (sic) giving advice as to how an order should be communicated etc."¹¹

His first military assignment on April 29 turned out to be an inventory of the arms stored in the State Arsenal on the east side of Fifth between Madison and Gemini--the fourth street north of Jefferson and running from Third to Thirteenth. He reported to the Governor, in writing, that there were 905 pieces in the Arsenal, all smoothbore muskets converted from flintlock to percussion. Grant, however, refused to express an opinion as to their cash value or whether or not they might be rifled at a later date by gunsmiths.¹²

Shortly afterwards, on the first day of May, Governor Yates sent "Sam" Grant ¹³ "into the Adjutant General's Office (just down the hallway from the Governor's quarters in the State House) to remain until some regularity is established there, if I can bring about that regularity," Grant confided to his wife, Julia. "The fact is(,) however, as I told the Governor," Grant admitted, " my bump of order is not largely developed and papers are not my forte and therefore my services may not be as valuable as he anticipated." "However I am in to do all I can and will do my best," Grant promised.¹⁴ By mentioning his "bump of order," Grant referred to a pseudoscientific study then

\$150⁰⁰/₁₀₀

No. 2966

Received of the Auditor Warrant on the Treasurer of the State of
Illinois, for One Hundred & thirty Dollars,
for my services as aid to the Governor & Monitoring Officer

Springfield, 1861 May 23.

U. S. Grant

\$100⁸⁰/₁₀₀

No. 879

Received of the Auditor Warrant on the Treasurer of the State of
Illinois, for One Hundred & 80 Dollars,
for Wor. Travel for 24 days actual service as acting aid to
Governor, as Monitoring Officer @ \$4.30 per day

Springfield, 26th June 1861.

U. S. Grant

These two salary warrant receipts of 23 May and 26 June 1861, signed in person by U. S. Grant, prove his position with Gov. Richard Yates. They are taken from Auditor's Receipt Book, 1859-1861, pp. 252, 279, Illinois State Archives.

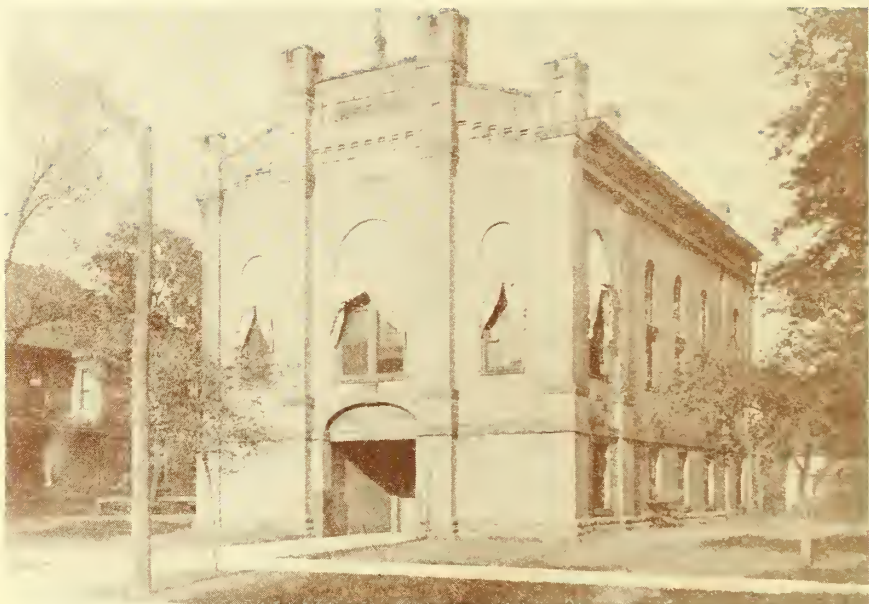
popular. Phrenologists proclaimed that they could determine a person's mental abilities by examining the "bumps" on the skull!

But why did the Adjutant need help? Thomas S. Mather reigned somewhat shakily as the Adjutant General of the Illinois State Militia, having been reappointed and commissioned by Governor Yates on February 9, 1861, to take rank from January 25. (On that same day, Lincoln's old law friend, Ward Hill Lamon, received a commission as Colonel of Artillery and Aide de Camp to the Governor.)¹⁵ Mather, about 29 years of age, had begun his "military career" on June 10, 1858, as Captain of the Springfield Cadets, an independent company of infantry. Then when William C. Kinney, the Adjutant General, finally died in Belleville on October 24, 1858, Governor William H. Bissell, a Republican, named Mather the new Adjutant just four days later.¹⁶ Mather's professional training lay in other fields, his high Militia rank notwithstanding. From his office on the west side of the Public Square, he labored as a real estate man, an insurance agent and a land agent. Born in Connecticut, he owned \$35,000 worth of real estate and possessed a personal estate of \$4,000. He resided on the corner of Second and Monroe.¹⁷

In the Adjutant's administrative center, Grant found his "old army experience" to be "of very great service." Indeed, he had once served as quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant before finally resigning his commission for financial reasons. On April 11, 1854, he had received a commission as Captain in the Fourth Infantry and promptly resigned from the Army the very same day. He found it extremely difficult to support a wife and two children on Captain's pay. Then, too, he disliked being so often separated from his dear family.

"The army forms (in the Illinois Adjutant General's office) were familiar to me," recalled Grant in his memoirs, "and I could direct how they should be made out." But he disliked the tedious filing of records and hated the laborious tasks associated with office paper work. Fortunately for him, there happened to be "a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General who supplied my deficiencies." That clerk's name was John S. Loomis,¹⁸ and afterwards he gained a commission as Second Assistant Adjutant General on May 21, 1861, and advanced to be First Assistant Adjutant General on September 7 that same year.¹⁹

Grant and Loomis spent many hours together in the State House or in the Armory and benefitted from each other's special abilities. Yet "Captain Sam" Grant asked to leave state service on May 3. Governor Yates countered this request by naming him commandant of Camp Yates on the following day, replacing Captain John Pope.



On April 29, 1861, U. S. Grant inventoried the arms in the Illinois State Arsenal located on North Fifth Street, about four blocks north of the State House. This armory had been constructed in 1855. From a photograph in the collection of the author.

Yates explained to Grant that he needed him for advice and as a mustering officer in the field with new regiments.²⁰

Even though Grant still desired to become a Colonel and command a regiment, he agreed to help Governor Yates. After all, Yates could greatly assist his military career. Captain Grant detailed other officers to muster some of the troops, but he himself went into the field and swore in three regiments.²¹ On May 11 he did the paper work for soldiers at Belleville; May 15, at Mattoon; and May 20, at Anna.

Each time that Grant finished a specific task he thought of quitting. He even searched around other states for a commission. At last, Governor Yates found a vacancy which had occurred because of a resignation. On June 15, Yates appointed Grant the Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, Illinois State Militia, and he joined his men on the 17th. Quietly and firmly, Grant established order in that tempestuous regiment and trained it as only a graduate of the United States Military Academy could. Captain Thomas Gamble Pitcher, an officer of the United States Eighth Infantry, mustered Grant into Federal service on June 28 at Springfield.²²

With determination, skill and efficiency, Colonel Grant marched his 21st Regiment out of Springfield on July 3, 1861, and headed them toward the fighting in Missouri. He did not even wait for rail transportation. From there, he journeyed steadily onward into immortal fame as a proficient leader of men.

President Abraham Lincoln nominated Grant to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers on July 30, 1861, and he was confirmed by the Senate on August 5.²³ A facetious smile probably spread slowly over Grant's sunburnt face when he opened a large envelope from Governor Yates. Out of it came a Colonel's commission dated *October 23, 1861*, authorizing him to command the 21st Illinois as of June 15!²⁴ Oh yes, the Adjutant's personnel continued to function back in Springfield--but rather slowly.

Early in 1862, Grant became a Major General, then a Lieutenant General in 1864, and finally a full General in 1866. His next promotion came in 1869 when U. S. Grant assumed the office of President of the United States and received his Constitutional rank: Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces.

Illinois can well be proud of the fact that she furnished both the Civil War President and the ranking General of the North in that terrible conflict of brother against brother.

Visitors to Springfield, Illinois, today, can view the reconstructed Old State House on the Public Square and see the rooms where Grant started his Civil War career. Unfortunately, the old Arsenal is long gone, however.



On the morning of April 28, 1861, U. S. Grant entered the Illinois State House to confer with Gov. Richard Yates. This building's cornerstone had been laid on 4 July 1837 in Abraham Lincoln's presence. Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker of the Illinois State Militia made the dedicatory remarks. Richard Harry Dawson took the above photograph sometime between the years 1865-68, and the original was sealed in the cornerstone of the current Capitol on 5 October 1868; thus, we know that it shows the State House as Grant saw it. Dawson's photo was copied when the cornerstone was opened on 26 July 1966. Copy in author's collection.

Lincoln References

1. Roy P. Basler, Marion D. Pratt and Lloyd A. Dunlap, eds., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* (New Brunswick: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1953), I, 509-510.
2. "Report of Col. Cyrus Edwards, acting Q. M. G. in the Spring Campaign of 1832 to H. Eddy Q. M. G. Ill. Militia," Adj. Gen. Papers, Illinois State Archives, Springfield.
3. "Statement shewing the number of arms issued by the Q. M. General to supply the Volunteers called into service during the spring and summer of 1832, against the Indians, & the number returned, Etc.," Adj. Gen. Papers, Illinois State Archives.
4. Robert Anderson Muster Book, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.
5. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works* IV, 62.
6. Burner's reminiscences in *Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 10, 1895, p.35.
7. "Statement shewing the number of arms issued by the Q. M. General . . .," Adj. Gen. Papers, Illinois State Archives.
8. *Ibid.*; Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, I, 9.
9. "Statement shewing the number of arms issued by the Q. M. General . . .," Adj. Gen. Papers, Illinois State Archives.
10. Emanuel Hertz, ed., *The Hidden Lincoln* (N.Y.: The Viking Press, 1938), 369; W. D. Howells, *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Springfield, Ill.: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1938), 27; Harvey Lee Ross, *Lincoln's First Years in Illinois* (Elmira, N. Y.: The Primavera Press, 1946), 4; Garda Ann Turner, ed., "John E. Roll Recalls Lincoln," *Lincoln Herald* LXII, 104 (Fall, 1960); Benjamin P. Thomas, *Lincoln's New Salem* (N. Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1954), 79.
11. Ellen M. Whitney, ed., *The Black Hawk War 1831-1832* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1970), I, 544-546; Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 337.
12. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 64.
13. Whitney, ed., *The Black Hawk War*, I, 176.
14. Joseph Wallace, ed., *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1904), II, 1237-1238; John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Springfield: Edwin A. Wilson & Co., 1876), 641-642.
15. Federal Tract Book No. 695, p. 186; Federal Field Notes, CXVII, 209-210, CXX B, 3-6, CXXIX, 154, Illinois State Archives.
16. Deed Record, B, 275-277, Recorder of Deeds, Sangamon County Building; Federal Tract Book No. 695, pp. 522, 524; Federal Field Notes, CXXIX, 154, Illinois State Archives.
17. Sangamon County Commissioners Proceedings, I, 128; II, 163, Illinois State Archives.
18. Original bill in Lincoln's own hand held in the Illinois State Archives

Lincoln References Continued

19. *Laws of the State of Illinois, Passed by the Tenth General Assembly, at Their Special Session...* (Vandalia: William Walters, 1837), 71-72.
20. U. S. Census 1840, Sangamon Co., Ill., p. 27, 1. 28.
21. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 64.
22. *Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 10, 1895, p. 35. David Edgar was from Sangamon County and had served against Black Hawk in 1831 but not in 1832. Whitney, ed., *The Black Hawk War*, I, 92. Edgar probably stood in the crowd welcoming the soldiers home.
23. Baringer, ed., *Lincoln Day by Day*, I, 31.
24. *The Laws of Illinois, Passed at Seventh General Assembly...* (Vandalia: Robert Blackwell, 1831), 95-96.
25. Commission Records, 1809-1836, XV, 485; 1830-1843, XVI, 19, Adj. Gen. Records, Illinois State Archives.
26. Original manuscript copy of the Constitution in the Illinois State Archives.
27. Executive Record 1832-1837, II, 13, Illinois State Archives.
28. Commission Records, XVI, 19; Executive Record, II, 13, Illinois State Archives.
29. *Laws Passed by the Fourth General Assembly of the State of Illinois...* (Vandalia: Robert Blackwell, 1826), 4.
30. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, II, 149-150.
31. *Ibid.*, II, 150.
32. "Receipt Book L, 1861-1863," 114, Archives of The Library of Congress, central Services Division, Washington, D. C.
33. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, V, 111-112.
34. Robert H. Joynt, "Abraham Lincoln and the Capture of Norfolk," *Lincoln Herald*, LXXVI, 69-70 (Summer, 1974).
35. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, V, 208-209.
36. *Ibid.*, VII, 236.
37. "Receipt Book L, 1861-1863," 114, Central Services Div.
38. Colin Robert Ballard, *The Military Genius of Abraham Lincoln* (N.Y.: Oxford Univ. Press, 1926).

Grant References

1. John Y. Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* (Carbondale: Southern Ill. Univ. Press, 1969), II, 6-7.
2. *Ibid.*, II, 9.
3. Theodore Calvin Pease and James G. Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1925), I, 466.
4. Wayne C. Temple, ed., *Campaigning with Grant* (Bloomington: Ind. Univ. Press, 1961), 14; Marquis Adolphe de Chambrun, *Impressions of Lincoln and the Civil War* (N. Y.: Random House, 1952), 113-114.
5. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 20; *Williams' Springfield Directory ... For 1860-61* (Springfield: Johnson & Bradford, 1860), 66.
6. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 9.
7. *Ibid.*; *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant* (N.Y.: Chas. L. Webster & Co., 1885), I, 232-233.
8. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 13.
9. *Ibid.*, II, 18.
10. Auditor's Receipt Book, 1859-1861, pp. 252, 279, MS. Vol., Illinois State Archives.
11. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 16.
12. *Ibid.*, II, 12.
13. At the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, Cadets quickly noted Grant's initials, U. S., and were instantly reminded of "Uncle Sam." Soon they dropped the "Uncle" and simply called him "Sam" Grant. His nickname stuck. General W. T. Sherman quoted in the N. Y. *Tribune*, Aug. 2, 1885.
14. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 15-16.
15. Executive Record, VIII, 196, MS. Vol., Illinois State Archives.
16. *Ibid.*, VII, 397, 446; *Weekly Belleville Advocate*, Oct. 27, 1858, p. 3, c. 4.
17. U. S. Census 1860, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., p. 570, 1. 2; *Williams' Springfield Directory ... For 1860-61*, 110.
18. *Memoirs of Grant*, I, 233.
19. Executive Record, VIII, 263, 343.
20. Simon, ed., *Papers of Grant*, II, 19.
21. *Memoirs of Grant*, I, 234.
22. Reocrds of 21st Inf. Regt., III. Vols., MSS., Illinois State Archives.

Lincoln References Continued

23. Roy P. Basler, Marion D. Pratt and Lloyd A. Dunlap, eds., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* (New Brunswick: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1953), VIII, 593-594.
24. Executive Record, VIII, 393; the original document is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., together with many other items of Grant material, including his swords.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COMMITTEE:

Jim Allen - Illinois Dept. of Conservation
Brigadier General James E. Barham -
Illinois Army National Guard
Brigadier General Ralph A. Bush -
Illinois Air National Guard
Carrol C. Hall - Springfield Illinois
Historical Sites Commission
Colonel Hubert G. Lane - Illinois Army
National Guard
Colonel W. Paul LeGreco - Inspector
General Illinois State Militia
Colonel Alvin M. Mavis - The 7th. Illinois
Calvery Reactivated
Major General John R. Phipps - The
Adjutant General, Illinois National Guard
Fred Puglia - Executive Director
Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau
Joseph Satterfield - Illinois Dept.
Commerce and Community Affairs
Division of Tourism
John L. Satterlee - Illinois
State Militia
Frank R. Sullivan - Civil War Historian
Dr. Wayne C. Temple - Illinois State Archives
Phillip H. Wagner - Orginator of
Long Nine Lincoln Project
John M. Weir - Illinois Dept. of Transportation
Jackie B. Wright - Civil War Historian

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF:

Capt. Robert G. Arnett - Illinois
National Guard
SRA Paul T. Brock - Illinois
Air National Guard
LTC Carl O. Johnson - Illinois
National Guard
CW4 Charles W. Munie (RET) - Illinois
National Guard
SSGT Harry (Bud) Roberts - Illinois
National Guard
MS Rita M. Taylor - Illinois
National Guard

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Winfred "Doc" Helm
Harry "Bud" Roberts

EXHIBIT ART WORK & CONSTRUCTION:

Gale L. Marr - Artist
Illinois National Guard
Harold M. Gesell - Carpenter
Illinois National Guard
Colonel David N. Gilpin - Military
Facilities Office
Illinois National Guard
SRA Paul T. Brock -
Electronics and Sound
Illinois Air National Guard

CONSULTANTS:

Col. Austin Lawrence - National Guard
Association of United States
Capt. Craig Nannos - National Guard
Association of United States
John H. Becker, Jr. - Illinois Dept.
of Transportation

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Grace L. Sherrock - Illinois Dept.
of Transportation
William K. Alderfer - Illinois
State Historian
James T. Hickey - Lincoln
Collection Curator
Lloyd Ostendorf - Lincoln
Artist and Illustrator
Thomas A. Campbell, Jr. - Illinois
Dept. of Conservation

ORGANIZATIONS:

Illinois State Historical Library
Illinois Dept. of Conservation
Illinois Dept. of Transportation
Illinois State Archives





Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois
(22850—10M—1-81)



I do hereby certify that William Hohimer
in the company which I had the honor
the fourth regiment of the Brigade
volunteers, I commanded by Brigadier
Samuel Whiteside on an expedition
the Sac & Fox Indians in the State
of 1832-) received a wound in the head
service, which, at the time and
afterwards, was considered mortal

Given to and subscribed before me
of the peace this 20th day of April
(1832) Thomas H. Hitt

This photocopy of a newly discovered document written by Abraham Sangamon County militiaman William Hohimer accidentally shot himself while serving with Lincoln's outfit during the conflict with Sac and Fox Indians in Wisconsin.

New Lincoln papers

Document details injuries of man in Black Hawk War

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — The fact that only one man in Abraham Lincoln's militia command was wounded during the conflict with Sac and Fox Indians might make most folks say, "So what?"

What's interesting to historians is the discovery of the former president's written description of how William Hohimer accidentally shot himself.

The discovery was triggered by a Hohimer descendant who spotted Lincoln's signature on an old military document she was viewing at the National Archives in Washington. She mentioned the sighting to Kim Bauer, a historical research specialist with the Illinois State Historical Library, who asked a National Archives historian to retrieve the file.

Lincoln's statement details how Hohimer's musket went off

At the time, Lincoln's militia unit during the conflict enabled Hohimer to receive a disability pension of \$8 a month.

Archivists found
five more documents
Lincoln wrote in support of bounty land for his men. Some of the papers were basic forms Lincoln filled out and signed, while others were reports entirely written out.



Powered by Clickability

Click to Print

SAVE THIS | EMAIL THIS | Close

Researchers: Donner Party member carried Lincoln documents on journey

By the CNN Wire Staff

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Experts say military list includes Abraham Lincoln's handwriting
- The list, from the Black Hawk War, says Lincoln had an \$85 horse and \$15 of equipment
- Historians say an organizing member of the Donner Party carried the documents
- They are part of a collection at the California State Library

(CNN) -- Researchers have made an unexpected discovery among the items a member of the Donner Party kept in a carpetbag on the group's ill-fated journey to California: a military document with Abraham Lincoln's handwriting on it.

Donner Party member James Reed and his family carried muster rolls with Lincoln's name on them among their treasured heirlooms, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum said in a statement released Monday.

A team of librarians, historians and handwriting experts combined forces to confirm that Lincoln's writing was on one of the documents, which list Lincoln and volunteer soldiers who fought in the 1832 Black Hawk War.

"We often find documents that detail fascinating stories about Abraham Lincoln's life and times, but it is rare indeed for the document to have such an intriguing history after it was written," said Daniel Stowell, director of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. "That these documents detail part of Lincoln's military service and that they accompanied the Donner Party to California makes them doubly significant."

All four of the muster rolls include "Private Abraham Lincoln" among the list of soldiers. On one of them, experts say two-and-a-half lines are clearly written in Lincoln's hand. And the documents reveal that Lincoln had a horse worth \$85 and equipment valued at \$15, noting that Lincoln received one tent that was United States property to be returned at the end of his service.

The lines Lincoln wrote said: "Muster Roll of Captain Jacob M. Earleys Company of Mounted Volunteers Mustered out of the service of the United States By order of Brigadier General Atkinson of the United States army on White Water Rivers of Rock River on the 10th day of July 1832."

The documents are part of the James Frazier Reed Collection at the California State Library.

Reed's name appears just beneath Lincoln's on the list. He was one of the organizing members of the Donner Party, the group of pioneers known for resorting to cannibalism while enduring a harsh winter in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

He likely inherited the papers from the military company's commander and took them with him when he left Springfield, Illinois, in April 1846 because they were part of his personal history, the Lincoln Presidential Library said.

While historians believe the papers accompanied the Donner Party for their entire journey, Reed did not. He was banished from the group after fighting with a teamster and stabbing him to death, Monday's library statement said.

He left the papers with his wife after being expelled from the party, and "she brought them safely in her bosom to California when helped by the first relief party which went to their assistance," daughter Martha Jane "Patty" Reed recalled.

Find this article at:

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/US/07/20/california.lincoln.document/index.html?hpt=C2>

Capt. A. Lincoln's signature found in Black Hawk War papers

latimes.com

NATION NOW

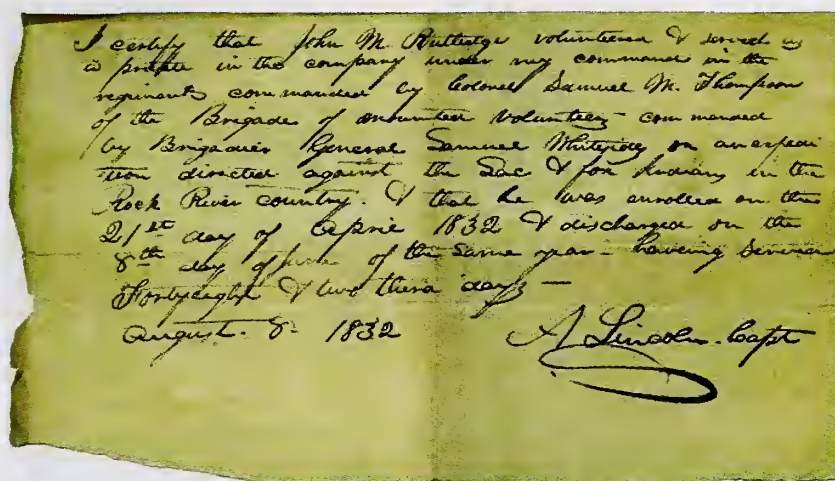


Photo: A certificate of discharge signed by a young Capt. Abraham Lincoln from his service in the Black Hawk War. Credit: Reproduced by The Papers of Abraham Lincoln project staff from the National Archives

Imagine thumbing through old documents and stumbling upon the signature A. Lincoln.

That's what happened to researchers looking through documents at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The papers were written and signed in 1832 by a young Capt. Abraham Lincoln during his service in the Black Hawk War.

"We were very excited when we ran across these," said David Gerleman, who has been

scouring for Lincoln documents at the Archives for The Papers of Abraham Lincoln project.

Gerleman went searching for more documents from Lincoln's short military service after another researcher in October ran across a certificate of discharge signed by Lincoln. The certificates were used by soldiers to claim federal land offered for their service.

Gerleman, assistant editor of The Papers of Abraham Lincoln, pored over Bounty Land Warrant files and found two more certificates of discharge written and signed by Lincoln. Gerleman also found an affidavit signed by Lincoln in 1855 attesting to another former soldier's military service.

Samuel Wheeler, a researcher with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and editor of the LincolnStudies.com blog, said in an email that the certificates of discharge that Lincoln wrote for volunteers who served in his company are "among the very few surviving records that document his "wartime experience."

"We know of about 12 such documents signed by Lincoln in 1832," he said. "No doubt he issued more, but if they are still in existence almost 180 years later, where are they now?"

Although the documents were discovered in October, the National Guard issued a news release this week calling attention to the find and to Lincoln's service as a volunteer with the Illinois Militia, a forerunner to the Illinois National Guard.

"Lincoln himself once joked that the only blood he saw in the war was drawn by a mosquito," Wheeler wrote on his blog. "But also, I think, his wartime experience is overlooked because

very few documents relating to his wartime service exist."

-- Richard Simon in Washington, D.C.

Photo: A certificate of discharge signed by a young Capt. Abraham Lincoln from his service in the Black Hawk War. Credit: Reproduced by The Papers of Abraham Lincoln project staff from the National Archives

CAPT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COMPANY

Of 4th Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Bris-Cen. Samuel Whitesides.
 Mustered out of the service of the United States at the mouth of Fox River,
 May 27, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence	Enrolled	Remarks
<u>Captain.</u>			
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	Sangamon Co.	April 21	
<u>First Lieut.'s</u>			
Samuel M. Thomp's'n	"	"	Resigned Apr. 30, '32; Col. 4th Regt. Ill. Vol.
<u>Second Lieut.</u>			
John Brannon	"	"	
<u>Sergeants.</u>			
John Armstrong	"	"	
Tavner B. Anderson	"	"	
George W. Foster	"	"	Transferred to a foot company, 4-2932
Obediah Morgan	"	"	
<u>Corporals</u>			
Thomas Comb	"	"	
John Plasters	"	"	Resigned May 20, and served as private since.
William F. Berry	"	"	
Alexander Trent			
<u>Privates</u>			
Alexander, Urbin			Absent on extra duty.
Armstrong, Pleasant			
Anderson, Isaac			
Armstrong, Hugh			Promoted to 1st Lieut. April 30.
Barnette, Clardey			
Crete, Valentine			
Cox, Henry			
Cox, Wm.			
Clemment, James	Richland	April 21	
Clary, Royal			
Cummins, William			
Clary, William			
Carman, Merritt M			
Dutton, Samuel			
Dobson, Joseph			
Drake, Nathan	Beardstown	April 29	
Erwin, John	Sangamon Co	April 21	Promoted 3d Sergt Vice GWFoster, Apr. 29
Elmore, Cyrus			
Elmore, Traveice			
Farmer, Lewis W.			
Foster, William			Transferred to a foot co. April 29.
Green, William			
Gulihier, Isaac	Dixon's Ferry	May 19	
Houghton, John H	Sangamon Co.	April 21	
Hadley, Henry			
Holmier, Joseph			
Hoheimer, Wm.			Absent on furlough
Heaverer, Jacob			
Jones, Richard			Promoted from the ranks, May 2, color-bearer.
Jones, John			Absent without leave
Kirkpatrick, Wm.			Promoted from the ranks April 30.
King, Allen			

continued.

Lamb, Evan T.	
Lane, John Y.	
Lane, Richard	
Long, Thomas	
Mathews, Bordry	
Meeker, Usil	
Mounce, John	Absent without leave
Marshall, Wm.	
Pierce, Thomas	
Pierce, Calvin	
Pierce, Elijah	
Patter, Royal	
Pantier, David M.	Absent on furlough
Pierce, Charles	
Plaster, Michael	Absent without leave
Plunkett, Robert S.	
Rankin, David	Transferred to foot Co., May 19, 1832
Rutledge, John M.	
Rutledge, David	
Sullivan, Eph	
Sullivan, Charles	
Simmons, James	
Sprouce, Wm. T.	Promoted f'm ranks May 2; guns'h -
Tebb, Samuel	field and staff
Tibb, Joseph	
Warburton, George	
Yardley, James	

CAPT. ALEXANDER WHITE'S COMPANY

Of Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the order of the Governor of the State of Illinois, and served from May 26 to June 15, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence	Enrolled	Remarks
<u>Captain</u>		1832	
Alexander White		May 26	
<u>First Lieut.</u>			
Tolbert Shipley		"	
<u>Sergeants</u>			
Ebenezer Higgins		"	
John Waggoner		"	
Ent. Perkins		"	
John O. Smith		"	
<u>Corporals</u>			
Hugh Wilson		"	
William Wallace		"	
Amzi Doolittle		"	
<u>Privates</u>			
Atherton, John R.		"	
Brewer, Thomas		"	
Buchanan, George		"	
Bradley, Hezekiah P.		"	
Cash, William		"	
Clark, Johnson, Sr.		"	
Clark, Johnson, Jr.		"	
Compton, Jacob		"	
Driskel, Riley		"	
Franklin, Wm.E.		"	
Forrest, John M.		"	
Goodwin, Samuel		"	
Hibbert, Davidson		"	
Higgins, William		"	
Higgerson, Elisha		"	
Hickerson, Wm.D.		"	
Kenedy, Mathase		"	
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM		"	
Maffett, John		"	
Middleton, George		"	
Marfett, James		"	
Moore, Abraham		"	
McKee, John		"	
Mutchler, Benjamin		"	
Owens, Joshua		"	
Owens, Thomas H.		"	
Perkins, Wm.G.		"	
Perkins, Andrew H.		"	
Sailors, William		"	
Spillman, Hezekiah		"	
Stephens, Isaac		"	
Turner, Andrew		"	
Thompson, Daniel		"	
Willis, James		"	
White, Hugh		"	

continued.

Name and Rank

Enrolled

White, Edward
Wilson, James
Wilson, Thomas

1832
May 26
"
"

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES

Capt. Jacob M. Earley's Company

Of Mounted Volunteers, Mustered out of the service of the United States by order of Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, U.S. Army, on White Water river of Rock River, July 10, 1832.

Name and Rank	Residence	Enrolled	Remarks
<u>Captain</u>			
Jacob M. Earley	Sangamon Co.	June 16	
<u>First Lieut.</u>			
G. W. Glasscock	"	"	Hunting horse with leave
<u>Second Lieut.</u>			
B. D. Rusk	"	"	
<u>Sergeants</u>			
Zachariah Malugin	"	"	
Noah Mason	"	"	
Jacob Eby	"	"	Absent on furlough since June 29, 1832.
W. M. Neale	"	"	
<u>Corporals</u>			
R. M. Wyatt	Madison Co.	"	
M. H. Brentz.	Sangamon Co.	"	
William Crow		"	Absent horse hunting since June 29, 1832
Henry Johnson	Fayette Co.	"	
<u>PRIVATES</u>			
Bailey, David	Tazewell Co.		
Baker, John		June 21	
Brewer, John	Sangamon Co.	"	
CLIMON, JAMES	Vermilion Co.	"	Hunting horse.
Darrow, Jesse	Sangamon Co.	June 16	Absent with leave, horse hunting
Fanchier, G. B.	Coles Co.	"	
Gilbert, R. J.		"	
Henry, James D.	Sangamon Co.	"	Promoted from the ranks
HUBBARD, G. S.	VERMILION CO.	"	
Harrison, George		June 21	
× Harrington, John	Fayette Co.	"	
Johnston, John D.	Coles Co.	June 16	Hunting Horse
× LINCOLN, A.	Sangamon Co.	"	
Loveless, J. R.			
× Morris, Achilles	Sangamon Co.	June 16	
× McJenkins, Hugh	Tazewell Co.	"	Absent with leave from enrollment
× Matheny, L. D.	Sangamon Co.	"	
× McCoy, Joseph	"	"	Absent with leave, horse hunting
McGarey, Hugh	"	"	
McGarey, Harrison		"	
McROBERTS, SAMUEL	VERMILION CO.	"	
Neal, Samuel O.	Sangamon Co.	"	
× Paul, John	"	"	Absent with leave from date of enrollment.
× Pickerel, Wm. S.	"	"	Left sick at Dixon's since June 25, 1832
× Potts, Wm. L.	"	"	Hunting horse.
Pickerel, B. F.			
× Reed, James	Morgan Co.	June 21	
Stephenson, John L	Sangamon Co.	June 26	
Smith, Adam	"	"	Hunting horse with leave
Strawbridge, Wm.	"	June 21	

continued.

Stout, George		
Spencer, Roswell	R'k Island Co.	June 21
✓ Stuart, John T.	Sangamon Co.	June 16
Warrick, Montgom'y	"	"
Warrick, John C.	"	"
✓ Rutledge, James	Morgan Co.	June 21

The three Vermilion county rangers who also enlisted in Captain Earley's company, when the Vermilion County Rangers were discharged in the field by order of Governor Reynolds, in order to save to the State the cost of rationing the men on their homeward trip, have interesting histories:

Climon came to Illinois in 1820 and was for a time a clerk in Dan Beckwith's trading post. Later he moved to Wisconsin where he engaged in several hand-to-hand duels with Indians. Then when settlers crowded him he gradually moved with the Frontier, until his marriage, when he settled at Napa, California, and ended his days writing most sentimental poetry. The California Historical society printed his diary and some of his LEAST AWFUL poems.

Hubbard was our pioneer trader, but sold out and moved to Chicago, when the Indians were exiled to a reservation in Brown county, Kansas. While here he lived with Watseka, his Indian wife. Old settlers claimed that his move to Chicago was caused by the embarrassment to Eleanor Barry, white, whom he married in 1832, and who knew of this first marriage. He was chairman of the Committee of Five who had charge of the construction of the Wigwam, where Lincoln was nominated. His diary tells of several visits by Lincoln to his Chicago home.

Samuel McRoberts was registrar of the Danville Government Land Office and afterward was United States senator from Illinois. He died before his term was completed.

CLINT CLAY TILTON?
DANVILLE? ILLINOIS.

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM
OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AT
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

